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VOL. VI., NO. 49 STRATHMORE, ALBERTA, SEPTEMBER 8, 1915. Subscription Price, 1.00 per year

LOCAL JOTTINGS

One feature of the enlistments from Strathmore during the past few weeks is that the men who have enlisted have mainly thrown up good positions to help the country, and that quite a large proportion are married men with families. All honor to them and to their wives, for the sacrifice demanded of the soldier's wife in war time is almost as great as that of the husband.

E. F. Drake, Commissioner for Irrigation, Ottawa, was in the district last week looking over the situation.

Ladies stopping at the Maple Leaf will get all the courtesies possible shown them tfu

While the Government experimental grain plots at the east end of town have lost their value as records owing to the hail, yet the other crops have shown great results. Mr Walters has a couple of acres of red clover which is stated by those who have seen it to be one of the finest ever raised anywhere. The brome grass timothy and alfalfa has also shown fine returns.

Yes, they do give a 75c meal for 35c, put up by a first class white chef at the Maple Leaf Hotel. tfu

A local dairyman claims that his establishment was shot up on Monday morning by a party of duck hunters, who, he claims, landed a pellet in his wife's face, besides pertorating his washboiler and killing some of his tame ducks. He will now have some idea what it means to be a stay-at-home Belgian these days.

Mrs J. H. M. Martin, whose husband has enlisted with the 56th Battalion, has u dertaken some of his local responsibilities, having been appointed registrar of vital statistics and process issuer for Strathmore and district.

The manager, chef, and all employees are white at the Maple Leaf Hotel tfu

Mr Williams, the new local agent for the Imperial Elevator, is now in town. The three local elevators are now in good shape to handle this season's big crop.

cast dum s. 20,736. ected.

latest of our local farmers chase Ford Cars are Messrs B. Field and D. F. Garriott.

Try the high-class wines, liquors and cigars, at the Maple Leaf Hotel, combined with the prompt service they are unequalled tfu

Fr Deman, who for the past year has had charge of the local Catholic Mission, has been transferred to a post in the Peace River Country, for which he will leave shortly.

The population was increased by two this week. A daughter was born to Mr and Mrs F. Seales on Wednesday, and a son to Mr and Mrs T. H. Eves on Monday.

Dwellinghouses are at somewhat of a premium in town now, and the few that have been vacant being snapped up by people who are having their children educated at the local school.

A field of alfalfa planted this year Mr Hans Lausen has given a tonnage of 1½ tons per acre, which is something of a record for a first cutting.

For sale, a ready-made farm, all dry land, two miles from Strathmore. Easy terms, Price $30 per acre—F. T. McElhoes. tf

A daughter was born to Mr and Mrs Walker, C.P.R. Farm, on Tuesday.

Joe Kennedy, of Empress, spent Sunday with Thos Crawford. He says they have the best crops in that part that they have had in the 15 years he has resided there.

Under the auspices of Strathmore Patriotic Society, an entertainment will be given by the Eckhardt Musical Company on Friday, September 10, in Strathmore Opera House. Admission 50c, Children 25c. 8-9-u

An interesting letter by Mr F. J. Hartell will appear in next issue.

On Sunday afternoon fire destroyed the Canadian Bank of Commerce building at Rockyford, also the Post Office, Watson's Hardware Store, and Vanzyckle' pool room. The fire commence in the back part of the store, which is used as a dwelling house, and once got started the inhabitants could do nothing but watch it burn, after rescuing as much of the effects of the various properties as possible.

Wanted, a woman in Strathmore to come in to private house, each day for a few hours to assist with housework—Apply P.O. Box 39, Strathmore. tfu

The children of a Blind School at Swiss Cottage near London have knitted 3,000 pairs of socks for the soldiers and sailors besides weaving several hundred baskets for the British and Russian Navies. In addition they got up two entertainments which netted $160 for the Red Cross and Belgian Relief fund.

The Canadian Red Cross has an exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto. It covers all phases of the Society's activities both here and in Europe and is expected to attract a good deal of public attention.

Judgment against Mike Johnson, of Morin, and J. C. Blach, of Keoma, is sought by the C. P. R. to recover $1,840 on a piece of land sold to the former in 1909, and on which he has only paid the first installment. Rental of a piece of irrigated land is also claimed amounting to $415. J. C. Blach is now in possession under an agreement of sale.

The towns people and merchants and farmers are at last working together. On each U. F. A. sale day, the third Saturday in each month, the merchants propose to each have a special sale of goods. This will attract people to the Farmers Sales, as the Farmers' sales attract strangers to the town. Everybody is asked to co-operate and make the third Saturday in each month into a Farmers' Market day. Come along and help the good work. Find the farmers a first class market and boost the Town of Strathmore.

We have some dry lands at exceptionally low prices, and easy terms—F. T. McElhoes. tfu

Enlistment Boom Continues

Strathmore is getting a great deal of the right kind of advertising in the city papers during the past two weeks, because of the number of recruits supplied to Canada's Overseas Battalions. One of the city papers went so far as to say that every eligible man in Strathmore had enlisted but one, and he was going as soon as he had completed harvesting. While the writer of that article must have relied altogether on his imagination, yet Strathmore must pretty nearly hold a record for the number of men enlisted in proportion to population throughout the Province of Alberta.

A further number of enlistments have been recorded since last issue, these including E. H. Smith, Town Constable of Strathmore for the past two years; Harry Wood, an employee of the Strathmore Trading Coy. for the past five years, Secretary of Strathmore School Board and Strathmore Masonic Lodge, and holding positions with other local organisations; Wm Gray, son of Mr and Mrs Alex Gray, who has conducted a successful draying business here for several years past; and Geo Fleming, carpenter.

H. W. Dakin, who with his brother Roy, conducted a tinsmith and plumbing business here up till now has enlisted with the band of the 66th (Edmonton) Battalion, in which his brother has been for some weeks, Both Roy and Al are experienced musicians, and their enlistment has lost the Strathmore Town Band two of its best performers.

A number of other local boys went up on Labor Day to Calgary, but found the recruiting offices closed.

Wm Martin, one of the employees of the Standard Office and son of Mr and Mrs James Martin, enlisted in the 56th Battalion yesterday.

In next issue we intend to publish a list of all the men who have enlisted from Strathmore, from the beginning of the war until the present date.

The Home Guard

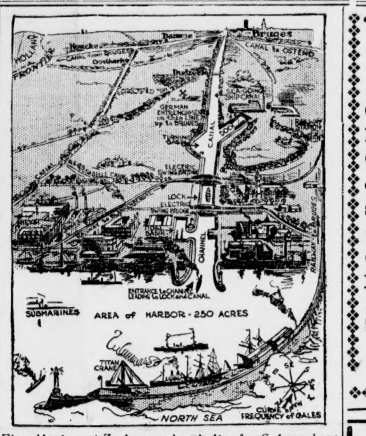
Some surprise has been expressed that nothing has been done in regard to the Home Guard, which was organised so enthusiastically a couple of weeks ago.

The reason for the delay has been the inability to obtain an instructor. The committee interviewed several of the officers at the Sarcee Camp, and they were favorable to the proposition of letting a sergeant from some of the corps at present in Calgary come down during the harvest season, but Col. Cruickshanks, D.O.C., is firmly against the proposal, and as a consequence, nothing has been done, none of the local men feeling that they have enough experience in the new drill to undertake to instruct recruits.

The Government has announced that they are favorable to the formation of home guards as a kind of reserve militia, but men over thirty-five years of age alone are eligible to enlist.

It looks as though the question will settle itself so far as Strathmore is concerned, in a short time, as quite a number of those who put their names down as willing to join a home guard have now enlisted for active service, and others intend to go very shortly.

If the men over thirty-five, however, could get together, there is a probability that they could form a corps with Government support, but otherwise it seems hard to arrive at a solution of the difficulty.



Fine Harbor at Zeebrugge is Shelter for Submarines

A general view of Zeebrugge, the German naval base on the Belgian coast. The extensive waterways provide an ideal haven for submarines. British warships have repeatedly smelled the German works at this point.

Educating Corn

Our readers will remember that at the Agricultural School here one week last winter, Mr J. C. Smith, the prominent agriculturalist from across the border, in the course of a fine address, advised the farmers here to experiment with corn. He said that if they made a start this year it would only be a matter of time before this district was in the corn belt.

The advice has evidently not fallen on deaf ears, for quite a few of the farmers have planted corn on a small scale this year, and some have been enjoying green corn on their tables for the past two weeks.

It is said this has not been an ideal season for corn raising, owing to the abnormal moisture during the growing months, but the results attained have been very encouraging.

The C.P.R. Demonstration Farm was perhaps the largest corn raiser this year, but on their largest patch, about half-a-mile east of the farm buildings, they were unfortunate in being hailed out. The corn, however, has recovered considerably, and will make good feed. They have, however, a small patch near the entrance to the farm, which was protected by a good windbreak, and which now stands from five to seven or eight feet high, with well developed ears. The seed from which this was sown was of an exceptionally hardy variety, having been raised at an altitude of over four thousand feet. Small quantities of this seed have been sown at various points throughout the irrigation block, with successful results

Mr Don H. Bark, of the C.P.R. Headquarter Staff, has been greatly pleased with the result attained this year in the growing of corn, and believes that it will be possible to raise corn successfully four out of five years here, though not to ripen it for some time yet. He thinks that the results attained this year is another step towards making this one of the best stockraising districts on the continent, for corn will give more tonnage to the acre than any other crop.

Messrs T. H. Buckerfield, and Mr E. F. Wheeler, are among those who have at the present got corn on the cob for table purposes, and several townspeople have raised it successfully in their gardens.

The Harvest

Since our last issue great progress has been made with the harvesting of the crops in the Strathmore district, and it is estimated that by now at least 75 per cent of the crop is cut.

The weather has been favorable, the only rain being on Monday night, when .45 of an inch fell, but sunshiny weather on Tuesday soon put the grain into shape for cutting again.

The crop is so heavy this year that it is taxing the strength of the binders to the utmost, and breakages are frequent. The twine required has exceeded the estimates in most cases, but supplies are coming in fairly well.

Threshing will commence towards the latter end of this week, and crews are being assembled and preparations made for a lengthy threshing season.

There has been no frost so far, and oats planted late are maturing fast, while the second crop of oats on a number of farms that were hailed out has every chance of being cut and threshed.

The price of grain is the only bad factor this year. Farmers had been led to expect that wheat would be at least $1.00 per bushel, but the enormous crop being harvested throughout the North American Continent has evidently upset all expectations, and prices have been on the down grade throughout the last few weeks. Most farmers intend to hold as much grain as they possibly can until the spring, when they expect that prices will improve.

One of the outstanding features of the Red Cross summer campaign in Canada has been the steady increase of contributions both in supplies and money. The Red Cross Executive through the chairman Mr. Noel. Marshall express great satisfaction with this result. This Red Cross activity is not confined to any section but is general, being as noticeable in Saskatchewan and B. C. as in the Maritime Provinces,

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Our Line of Double Barrel Guns, Repeating Shot Guns, Rifles, Gun Cases, etc., is very Complete, call andmake your choice of a gun before the stock is picked over. Nitro Club Cartridges, Sovereign Cartridges, and all kinds of Rifle Cartridges in Stock
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BUY AN IRRIGATED FARM
FROM
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
BECAUSE—
Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and insures good crops, not occasionally, but EVERY YEAR.
Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa, the king of fodders, which insures best returns in dairying and mixed farming.
Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement, with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural community.
Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block is no longer an experiment, the year 1914 having absolutely demonstrated its success wherever intelligently applied.
You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific Railway at prices ranging from $50 to $75 per acre, with twenty years to pay and the privilege of a loan of $30 for improvements (6 per cent interest); no principal payment at the end of first or second years and no water rental for first year. Assistance is also given in supplying stock in approved instances.
This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on record. Get full particulars from
F. L. CAMERON, GENL. SUPT. OF LANDS
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
CALGARY, ALBERTA

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY - - - 10 CENTS PER PLUG

Until Seventy Times Seven

By Miss L. G. Moberly

Copyright by Miss L. G. Moberley

(Continued)

And to her childish resolution she had adhered ever since. The pet name had become the accepted one for the old people from Myra's lips, and very rarely did more than one more conventional title. The girl had long made it a custom to run into her grandparents' room for their morning tea, because neither of the old people came down for breakfast—and having shared their early repast on this Christmas morning, she went quickly from the room and from the house, to stroll her promise to the old fisherman who would be waiting for her by the cottage beyond the headland. In the after years Myra often revolved that stormy morning, and her own battle with the forth of the gale. Hardly and devastated to the coast though she was, she dared not face the narrow path that wound over the cliff to the down nearest to the sea, but followed the little road that ran between high banks across the back of the headland. And even in this more sheltered place all her courage and self-control were necessary, when the buffeting wind left her breathless and exhausted, and the rain beat down upon her pitilessly. More than once she was nearly swept off her feet on a more than usually high gust that broke in its fury, and more than once she had to stand still and pant for breath, gripping hold of a seed of rain was dashed into her face by the furious gale. But she breasted the hill at last, and on it found a little comparative peace awaited her in the lower shelter of the cliff. The long line of Beetles where Dead Grass's cottage stood. Here she sat down to rest the full force of the wind, and the old fellow's childlike delight at seeing her and his gratitude for the gift awaited her for all she had braved in order to reach His blessing on her head as she said in her ears as she left his cottage, and the rain had ceased, and a gleam of wintry sunlight was shining down upon the heaving waste of waters, and on the white crests of the waves that rolled in heavily across the Bay. Whether it effected the sea lover to be no—the water. Myra ran down to the beach before starting on her homeward way, and for several minutes she stood silently watching the huge breakers curve and break upon the rocks with a resounding roar and circle white and angry at the hymn flashed into her mind

"Oh hear us when we call to Thee
For those in peril on the sea."

What sort of a Christmas morning was dawning, she wondered, to those who had their first experience of rible waves through the night just past? Had Gordon been spared the hours of agony for sailors anxiously waiting for the dawn by the side of St. Paul and his companions waited long years ago? that far away in the blue Mediterranean. Probably this girl's loving heart there went up a tiny prayer for all those who were on the sea in ships, as she stood and watched the tossing waves turning from grey to green as a ray or two of sunlight flashed upon them. She was preparing to turn away from the fascinating gazing at the huge rollers facing up the beach, when her attention was attracted by something white that fluttered against a brown rock, just out of reach of the receding tide. She picked her way quickly towards it over rough of sand and pools of water, and a sharp cry broke from her lips as she saw that it was a baby, with a white handkerchief fluttering from its head, a man's uncouth figure lying across the body, and the dark serge clothes he wore, and he himself asleep at his feet. She tossed up to the waves like the flotsam and jetsam of the sea, for pictures were written and drawn there were deep shadows under the eyes, deep lines of pain about the mouth, unconscious face was young, almost boyish, and the clustering curls that lay upon, in spite of its worn whiteness and its expression of utter exhaustion.

Myra's first action was to run back to the nearest cottage and send a boy-messenger for a doctor and for help, but the man was not to be aroused from under the rock, and stooping over him she found him on his heart to discover if it were still beating. As she her grasping fingers she could feel a faint fluttering movement, and fancied that the unconscious man sighed, and moved his head slightly on the pebbly beach, he lifted his head into her lap, and gently wiped the water from his face and hair, and then stopped for a moment or two to more than make him a comfortable pillow for the head which boils arrived. Where had he come from, she wondered, and who could he be? A gentleman—that was self-evident—young and good looking—those were the two first impressions she made on the rest—he was in difficulty and distress—and Myra knew that that was enough to bring Myra to his help, even had he been old and ugly instead of young as he was. Myra was one of the helpers of this world, always ready and willing to give help where help was needed—and the thankless "Willing Peter" so often applied to her by one of her friends exactly expressed her attitude towards the world in general. Every suffering and sorrowful creature had a way of coming to Myra for comfort and succour, a weird collection of animals—sick, lame and maimed, was usually to be found under her care; and the village folk, old and young, looked to her as their guide, philosopher and friend, in all the happenings of their lives. And now that she had found this stranger in distress all her qualities of helpfulness were immediately on the alert. The sun had fought its way through the clouds at last, and a long beam shed straight down upon the white, upturned face in Myra's lap, shining so steadily upon the closed eyelids that the man's eyes suddenly opened and looked full at Myra. They were blue eyes, the very bluest she had ever seen, Myra thought—and as they filled themselves upon her face, a smile broke in them, a smile that flashed out also over his face.

"A happy Christmas—dear," he said, and then, as suddenly as they had opened, his blue eyes closed again. A flame of color ran over Myra's face, a startled look leapt into her eyes, but in a moment she smiled.

"He is still unconscious," she reflected, "he probably thinks I—" and then at once his eyes opened again, and again he said the same words—very softly, very tenderly—

"A happy Christmas, dear."

It was perfectly plain that he was mistaking her for some one else, and though the flame of color was still on her face, she bent over him and said very softly and distinctly—

"Can you tell me how you came here? And who you are?" He stared at her blankly for several seconds, and then a look of painful bewilderment crossed his face; he looked puzzled and worried.

"Why—who am I?" he asked falteringly. "I—thought—I was walking with—with Gerda—and—and then I came to me—somebody with sweet eyes—like—like—" he broke off abruptly, and she laid one hand on his arm to restrain—and said—"happy Christmas, sweetheart." I thought—it was Christmas Day."

"It is Christmas Day," Myra answered, her heart beating in a queer, unpressed-nated fashion, a thrill running through her—"and you have been and had a dream. You are not in a garden at all. This is Beetles Bay, and I think you must have been shipwrecked." She spoke very slowly as to a child, for his brows had drawn together again in renewed bewilderment. "Shipwrecked—on the rocks, and I found you. You have evidently been cast up by the sea, you must have been shipwrecked. Do you remember how you came here?"

"Shipwrecked," he said slowly, "I remember—something—about a ship and—a storm—and a woman with grey green eyes—copper hair—then—a boat, and—and—I—I—no—I remember seeing it swung out, and down—down into the sea—and then I—I was in the water, and I remember nothing more—only that woman's face—and—and—it was against a background of darkness." His look and manner began to intensely agitated, and Myra soothed him gently.

"Never mind," she said, "try and bye you won't remember. You need not try to think now—just go to sleep again, and presently you will remember. Don't worry about it now—just go to sleep again."

"Presently—I shall remember?" he answered, resting on her words as a child might have done. "Presently—I can't even think of my name—or—and I—I say—and I am—I am—I am all gone from me—but—presently I shall remember, and—perhaps—I shall remember—you, too, perhaps, sweetheart in that garden again."

His eyelids closed over the dark black lashes lay unconsciousness; and Myra sat there watching him, with the pale flame of color still upon her face, and a strange throbbing at her heart, while in her ear shone deep green green tossing waves, and the clouds in the sky, and the white face of the man she clasped with the weight of Christmas Morning upon her head.

(To be Continued)

What Lyddite Is

Made From Picric Acid, and is a Coal Tar Product

The most formidable modern high explosive and one of the most powerful known, which is very largely used in the French mellinite and the Japanese shimose. Lyddite is simply picric acid in a modified form. Like picric acid is a yellow, crystalline powder in large and small grains, yellow dye and also very serviceable for staining wood. The treatment of burns is by intensely penetrating and powerful epsilyote.

Picric acid in value as an explosive was first drawn in England by the invention of a laboratory at Lydd, where it was being manufactured. About the same date it was independently studied by Prentice and early in the nineties of last century by Turpin, who gave it the name of melinite.

Picric acid is prepared from coal tar—the refuse of gas manufacture. When the heavy oil of coal tar is treated with concentrated nitric acid or carbolic acid, separate from it, and when the product is boiled in strong sulphuric acid, and one more nitrogen peroxide are added picric acid is carefully poured. The resultant is picric acid.

Picric acid has no an explosive, but also some vices. It is very bitter to the taste, and will dye anything pure and dry, that it can be touched with it brown and yellow. But it does not act violently when ignited. To make it explode it needs a detonator, which sets off the particles fulminate of mercury and gun cotton.

Its chief fault is that it is intensely acid, and when mixed with metals attacks lead and many other substances, forming exceedingly explosive compounds, which go off quite unexpectedly.

Uses of Baking Soda

No greater aid to successful and economical housekeeping is found in the ordinary cooking soda, which may be considered in the premises as a household necessity.

For washing refrigerators, soda in the water will aid in preserving food by keeping the receptacle sweet. Butter which has become a little strong will be restored by working in soda and water to which soda has been added. Soda in the water in which fruit is put will remove spots, especially those formed by boiled eggs. Place a little on a damp cloth and rub the silver and the spots will at once disappear.

"Impressed by the financial ability of your countrymen," said the guest at a banquet, "I am willing to lend you $6,000, a New York firm has dropped the prosecution and will refrain from him in its employ. I shall be sorry now," says a Boston paper, "he didn't take $10,000 and win a partnership."

Sunday School Teacher—What do you suppose Jonah thought when he found himself inside the whale?

Small Pupil—I guess he thought he'd want to sleep in a folding bed bed and it had closed up

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

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The German Spy College

Trains Men and Women in the Art of Espionage

"Spies are a domestic product in Germany," writes a contributor to the Paris Figaro, "and the government assists in developing the innate propensities of the seed in order to raise a satisfactory crop. It raises its spy embryos in hot-houses, until they attain such perfection that we have seen demonstrated on so many recent occasions. There are in Germany colleges for training spies, according to the Warsaw Gazette, which has published some very interesting details on the subject.

"The principal of these colleges is the one in Loerrach, Baden, where the corps of vacancies spy for intelligence of former general staff officers. The course of instruction comprises an intimate study of the armies and military resources in general of foreign countries, and the pupils usually have some designs. Scholars are procured through advertisements, one such appeared some time ago in a Berlin newspaper and read as follows: 'Lady of vacancies spy for intelligence and absolutely reliable persons. Those qualified to be of German birth and have knowledge of the French, Russian and English languages.'

"Loerrach is a co-educational institution, and it is deserving of notice that the female element in it is larger than not in the majority. Before the beginning of the course a large epidiascope is put the sign a very minute examination. The principal himself examines this for the purpose of detecting himself if the unquestionable merit of the candidate is such as to be accepted, the scholars receive both theoretical and practical instruction. Maps and diagrams in colors are used to show the composition of the various armies, and the pupils are set to learn by heart the names of the different branches of the service—infantry, cavalry, artillery, former-transports, aviation corps, etc. Topographic reproductions are given of fighting-line details about rifles, cartridges, cannon, shells and the like. Instruction from the pupils is also given of French military matters, which the students are required to learn as absolutely as they their own country's army organization.

"During the second year of the course the scholars at the spy college are taught all that they will have to be familiar with the defensive and nobilization of the various German fortresses. They must acquaint themselves with the disposition of the troops in garrison and forts, the number and composition by land, river and sea, according to occasion, the roads and many other odds and ends of strategic importance. The final months of these particulars are gone over and over again, until the students know exactly the number of men the fortress power is going to assemble the units that they belong to and the place of mobilization.

"At the end of the course the scholars are taught an elaborate cipher code in which to communicate and receive communications. This code is composed so ingeniously that there is no possibility of arousing the slightest of suspicion, by any outsider. After graduation the spies are first attached to consulates, where they 'practice' for practice,' and when they have made good with the consul they are finally commissioned in the regular German service. Here they are given such places where their services will be of actual value and immediate use. Spies and attaches were sent in this way to the Gazette adds, 'they are also seen quite frequently in the shrug of the shoulders. But in the light of recent developments in Belgium there is no reason to withhold credence from the report about the German spy college in Baden."

6,500 Miles to See Husband

A wife who had received a few miles from the Yukon to London is among the 6,500 passengers on board a steamer who have come over to England to visit their relatives and friends of the Canadian Northwest for the holiday here. Many of them, like the troops, have come from Dawson and the Yukon districts of Canada. Among the men in camp are several who have had to go back to make a trip of a month's duration to reach the recruiting station, and they have had to make arrangements as long and difficult by cabins and dog sleds as those made in addition to the Canadian Expeditionary Force already in France. There are also a number of disbanded troops and services, for the Canadian army was demobilized on transporting to every detail.—Glasgow Mail.

Reason For Doubt

Little Mabel went with her mother to spend the summer with Aunt Jane. She had many conceptions abounded. When she returned to her home in the city and Mrs. Sanders called to see her teacher told the story of Noah and the ark, and asked the little girl if she knew any questions.

"I would, please ma'am," said Mabel, "if you are quite sure that Jonah took only two skeeters into the ark."

"George," said Hilda, looking up from the morning newspaper, which she had been reading, "what is the other octogenarian is dead. What is an octogenarian?"

"Well, I don't know what they are, but they must be very sickly creatures. You never hear of them but they are dying."

Old Lady—So you don't like 'er? Younger Lady—Like 'er! If I'd known maide I'd 'ave wrote a 'ymn of 'ate about 'er long ago

Joys of Farm Life

Glad That His Boyhood Was Spent on the Farm

I, Joseph E. Wing, of infirm body but having clearness of mind, do herewith set down for the help of others the things that life has had for me that have been worth while. I realize that it was given to me to be born in the country on a farm. I rejoice that my father was, comparatively speaking, a poor man, and that all of his household worked. Father worked and rejoiced in labor. Nowhere else was he so happy as when he was leading a gang of mowers in the meadows, or swinging the cradle to harvest the golden wheat. Work my father believed was good for the young able and he made it joyous. In this spirit he taught his sons to work.

Early as a lad I was given tasks to do. I accepted them unquestionably and learned to do them well. I loved the little duties that were mine. I loved the great awkward colts that I fed and led to water. I loved the cattle and cows that I brought from pasture. These memories of my childhood early in the morning for the chores that I had to do.

There were the soft bluegrass and the white clover under foot. Then was the dew. Sometimes it sparkled from the blades of grass like precious jewels that filled the boy's mind with wonder and joy. There were the meadow larks, my old friends. How they did sing! And some cheery little robins with the yellow breasts.

I loved the gentle old cows, too, and followed them patiently homeward.

Memories of my childhood are of milking, and to carry it big foaming pails of Shorthorn milk to the house rings us to breakfast time. What memories of good breakfasts we had, poured by boys with eager appetites! It was a good childhood.

Mother, too, taught me the habit of labor, the goodness of labor, the nobility of life given to others. She was busy all and sorrily done.

Mother, then, taught me it, taught my young mind so see, to inquire and to study unceasingly the life of herb and flower and all the whole beauty of out-door things. So as a child I accumulated a knowledge of a sort that has increased joy in doing things well. My memories of my boyhood's mind reveled in the stories of life that were poured us about me—the life of the trees, the life of the birds, the life of the soil.

Chiefly, the birds were my friends. I recollect how thrilled I was to learn them all. Besides, there were books about them, but I wonder whether men know how rather insignificant is the effect of school compared with the great things that go to form the mind and build the boy who will become a man.

With all my heart I urge upon fathers and sons that they find for themselves more than labor and constant, tasks to do. See to it that they have pastimes, too, new plays that will strengthen and build the boys while filling them full of joy, for happiness is good in boys and in men. Happiness is the right of every soul. It rather easily from a consciousness of the strength and goodness of life; and a consciousness of his own doing something well; from an enjoyment of the sun, water, fields and soil. Some of the can as of joy in the child that I was were the companionship of friends to see. Ability to appreciate to accept tasks and do them honorably and well to get hungry and to have good food to eat.

Wonderful was that brother of mine; incredibly full of boundless rates, she yet had time for her flowers and a little work outside, and always time to talk with her boy friend, who was two years younger. H. Wing, in the Breeders' Gazette.

Boy Farmer in Camp

Two hundred boys from sixteen municipalities of Saskatchewan spent four days in camp at the Regina fair and competed for prizes in judging of grain and live stock. This was the first camp of the kind in Canada, and was organized and conducted by the department of agriculture to interest the youth of the province in a closer study of farm problems. Fairly strict discipline was maintained, there being first to be performed at almost every hour from 6 o'clock in the morning to 10 o'clock was a rest hour, and 4 to 5 p.m. was entirely free. The judging competitions were held forenoon and afternoon. The prize for team making highest total for judging went to the municipality of Lost River, Sask., and individual prizes to Carter, by Big Stick, and to one for judging by 5 cheers.

In presenting the prizes to the winning teams, Hon. Mr. Motherwell expressed hope that the camp would be an arrangement could be made by which the girls of the province might also attend a camp under the care of the Homemakers' clubs or some similar organization. While seventeen municipalities were represented, all of which but two had been formed at the instance given by this, the first year of the camp, delegates and province representatives from all the rural municipalities in the province.

The Germans are erecting a monument in Berlin showing a large bronze plane on a pedestal of red marble six feet high. From it stands a German soldier in a fighting attitude, and two sides of the pillar show Paris and Berlin, where the Taubes have operated.

She—Haven't I seen you on the gridiron?

He—So you think I look like a football player, eh?

She—No; I thought you looked like a lobster.

Cold-Pack Canning

BETTER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES BY QUICK AND SURE METHOD

(By Anna May Simcox, in the Country Gentleman)

In these days of advancing prices of foodstuffs the good judgment of every housewife should learn to utilize the garden products that would ordinarily remain in the ground and on the vines. She can with little labor and expense put up in cans every vegetable that, ripe, is in her garden if she knows the simple cold-pack method of home canning.

The establishment of the home canning clubs by the department of agriculture brought about more general appreciation of the fact that modern methods could be utilized in home canning—hence the adoption of the cold-pack method.

Exhaustive experiments and endless study of the problem by experts and specialists of the department have proved beyond question or doubt that it is not only possible but practicable to can in the home any vegetable or fruit than can be grown in the home garden or orchard, without resorting to the three-day or fractional sterilization method. Furthermore, the cold-pack method is easier by as though it were put up by a commercial canning factory, and it will be much better. More than 100,000 girls and mothers received detailed instruction in all the details of canning last season and as many homes now have the blessings—and profit—of the introduction of fruits and vegetables throughout the winter months.

Under the common method of home canning followed by the women of a few years ago the cans were filled the open-kettle method—the product was cooked practically to a pulp—sealed and then transferred to a jar, the rubber and top were put in place and the product was put away in cellar or storeroom. One of the chief disadvantages of this method was the uncertainty of keeping.

Canning failures were because they are sterile—that is, all the bacteria, spores and molds have been killed. By the open-kettle method the product might be sterilized perfectly in the cooking process, but in transferring to the jar the product is passed through the air, which is filled with spores and bacteria are picked up which in time causes the product to spoil.

The cold-pack method canning is simply this: Place the product to be canned in the jar raw or only part of fruit, or after scalding, blanching and cold dipping if vegetables, add syrup, brine, or hot water as the case may be, put rubber and top in place, and then sterilize or cook. By scalding the fruit before we sterilize we have kept additional bacteria and no from entering. Sterilization of the sealed jars practically destroys all life in the jars and we then have a product that will keep indefinitely. The cold-pack method has the added advantage of retaining the delicate flavor of the fruit or vegetable which is required less labor than any other method.

Selecting product for canning is much the same way as you have always done. Remove the skins from peaches, apricots and tomatoes by scalding in boiling water for about one minute, then plunge in cold water, the skins—and then quickly plunging to remove objectionable acids and to prevent discoloring by contact with the air. If possible blanch the product by placing in wire basket a few minutes instead of boiling in water, in order that the volatile oils may not be lost.

Pack the products in the jars. If you have a commercial canning outfit, pack the product with syrup. Since tomatoes are ninety-four per cent. water no water should be added to this pack. Other vegetables require only salt and a little sugar should be added to flavor. Place rubbers and tops in position. With screw-top jars screw down the tops until they catch but are not tight. Do not try to force them. If you are using jars with wire clamps leave the lower clamps up to allow the air to escape.

Sterilize 180 minutes in hot water outfit. Remove jars and screw on covers.

Lima beans, string beans, peas, Okra, and similar vegetable may be canned successfully by blanching in boiling hot water, for five minutes before plunging into cold water. After packing in the jars, fill with boiling water and add a level teaspoonful of salt to each quart. Place rubbers and tops and sterilize 120 minutes in the homemade or hot water commercial outfit. Remove jars, tighten covers, and invert to cool.

Greens.—There are twenty-eight varieties of greens, wild and domestic, that are valuable for the diet of the family and can be prepared as little or no expense. The recipe for each is the same. Prepare and can the same as any other vegetable by sorting and cleaning, blanch by steaming 15 or 20 minutes in a vessel having a little water under a false bottom. Plunge quickly into cold water and pack tightly in the jars. Season by adding salt and a strip of bacon or a little chopped pork. Fill the jars with hot water, place rubbers and tops in position, and sterilize for 90 minutes in the hot water outfit. Remove from outfit and tighten covers.

Pumpkins and squashes.—It is sometimes desirable to can pumpkins and squashes for pie filling. Cut them into convenient-sized pieces and cook for 30 minutes to reduce the bulk. Pack and add one cup of sugar and a teaspoonful of salt to each quart. Place rubbers and tops in position and sterilize 60 minutes in homemade hot water outfit. Remove jars from the canner and tighten covers.

Tomatoes are one of the easy products to can, but never results will be secured with less labor by using a canning outfit and following the method. Scald the tomatoes in hot water and dip in cold water in order to remove the skins easily. Pack the tomatoes in the jar whole. You will then be able to use them to advantage in preparing salads, and so on. Do not add water to fill the jar, as the tomato pulp. Add salt to each quart and place rubbers and tops in position. Sterilize 22 minutes in hot water outfit. Remove jars and tighten covers.

You can obtain further particulars regarding a post canning by R. E. Greenway, department of agriculture, University, Saskatchewan, or Mr. Newton, extension department, Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man., whichever happens to be in your district.

A GOOD EXAMPLE

Maywood Tomato Club of Alamance County, was North Carolina's champion last year. The club put up 10,682 No. 3 tin cans, 1,500 glass jars and 1,000 pint glass jars; worked up 1,000 bushels of tomatoes into catsup and 1,000 bushels into preserves. Their products represented a cash valuation of $1,963. The cost was $340.

Canada's Timber Industries

Their Permanency Cannot Be Assured Unless the Growth of Another Crop of Timber Is Provided For

In a recent address before the commission of Conservation at Ottawa, Mr. H. R. MacMillan discussed the importance of timber industries to Canada. Mr. MacMillan is chief of the British Columbia forest branch and is now under temporary appointment as Dominion trade commissioner to Australia and other countries. His opinion is accordingly entitled to the thoughtful consideration of all Canadians.

Mr. MacMillan forcibly brought out the fact that timber industries cannot be permanent unless the growth of another crop of timber is assured, and that then the practice of forestry is imperative as an economic measure. Every section of the Canadian public is interested. Roughly the population of non-agricultural land in Canada south of the 60th parallel—Nova Scotia, 81 per cent; New Brunswick, 72 per cent; Quebec, 75 per cent; Ontario, 61 per cent; Manitoba, 51 per cent; British Columbia, 85 per cent. Some of these governments already have forestry departments; none can afford to be without some forestry organization, charged with the study, protection and administration of timbered and non-agricultural crown lands. Such lands should be studied in order that the practice and administrative measures adopted may be founded on a definite knowledge of the value of the products to be expected from the land. In this way expenditure will be saved and the best use of the land be made. Without an efficient scheme of administration and protection worked out for each section of the country, in no case are the timbered lands handed out to the really adequate lands. In particular, there is everywhere needed closer attention to organization, and on much larger proportions. The latter are necessary in order that adequate protection may be afforded the vast areas of timber and growth which in many cases are now without protection of any kind.

Counsel for the Plaintiff—And so on the 4th of the month you called on Mr. Thompson? Now, what did Mr. Thompson say to you?

Counsel for the Defendant—My lord, I object to that question.

The question was thereupon debated for half an hour and was allowed by the judge.

"Now, witness," said the counsel for the plaintiff triumphantly, "on the twelfth of the month you called on Mr. Thomson. What did he say to you?"

Witness—He wasn't at home.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal, drastic and unnecessary. Try CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable and gently but thoroughly assist the bowels to perform their functions.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, to sufferers know. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

MOTHERS!

Don't fail to procure

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Your Children While Teething It Softens the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays the Pain, Dispels Wind Colic, and is the best Remedy for Infantile Disorders.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS

Specially better than linen and be handy hubby. Wash it with soap and water. All styles to suit the style and size of any man. Ask your dealer for them.

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One Can Save Energy and Temper By Using Only

EDDY'S MATCHES

They will not miss Fire if Properly Held and Struck on Rough Surface—Every Stick is a Match—and Every Match

A Sure, Safe Light

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS from Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Kidney Troubles, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Debility, Female Complaints, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Blood Impurities, Skin Diseases, Etc., I will send a Sample Bottle of my Remedy, THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, ALKO-ZAM, ABSOLUTELY FREE. Write me To-day. Don't Delay. Don't Suffer. Don't Die. We want to prove to you that ALKO-ZAM THERAPION will cure you.

THERAPION

Dr. Nerve Specialist, 1 Alko-Zam Building, 120 Church St., Toronto, Ont. Canada. Dr. Nerve Specialist, 1 Alko-Zam Building, 120 Church St., Toronto, Ont. Canada.

New and Second Hand Safes

Some fine new and second-hand safes. Registered, Queen's Hotel, Safes, etc., cheap. F. H. Robinson, 50 Princess street, Winnipeg.

Best Cow in the World On New Jersey Farm

Gives in Year Over 11 Tons of Milk, Yielding 1,015 Pounds of Butter

The revised figures of an official test of 365 days at the Flinderne farm of the Somerset Holstein-Friesian Company show that Frelsen Payne is this world's greatest cow, says a report from Somerville, N.J. In the year she gave 24,090 pounds of milk and containing 1,116 pounds of butter. The previous world's record for a Holstein cow was 21,066 pounds of milk and that of a Guernsey 24,991 pounds of milk. The value of the milk is based on its butter, and Frelsen Payne has produced 105 pounds more butter than either of the previous world's record cows.

For years Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has ranked as the most effective preparation manufactured, and it always maintains its reputation.

cast in-
dum sho-
20,786.
jected.

. Dangerous Animal

ersen in natural history had in about the rhinoceros, and the reluctance caused to know how well the lesson had been learned.

"Now, name something," she said "that is very dangerous to get near to that has horns."

"I know, teacher, I know!" called little Annie Jones.

"Well, Annie, what is it?"

"An automobile."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE KIDNEY DISEASE RHEUMATISM DIABETES

NUMBER 23 THE PROPRIETORS

Discoveries Due to War

Many Important Inventions Resulting Directly Through the War

War is at best a dismal, wasteful business. Yet there is one thing about it. It stimulates the brains of inventors, and chemists and scientists in all the countries involved are working at high pressure.

Many inventions are purely military inventions, some to evolve substitutes for materials of industry of which the import has suddenly ceased, others again are working for the benefit of the sick and wounded.

It was the poor war which taught us the value of anti-typhoid inoculation. Nowadays, not only soldiers, but travellers and explorers and all those who may have to risk drinking impure water are in for this inoculation, which in the long run will probably put an end to the ravages of one of mankind's worst enemies.

The present war has already seen at least three important new medical inventions, the most valuable of which is undoubtedly the new serum called Coagulen.

Coagulen is the invention of the great French surgeon, Professor Rochet. It is in the form of a powder, which is made into a solution with water. Applied to a wound, it almost instantly coagulates the blood and stops the bleeding, whether external or internal. It shortens surgical operations and makes them much less dangerous. The French medical headquarters speak most highly of Coagulen. It will, no doubt, come into general use in all surgical operations.

Professor Wright, an Australian doctor, has discovered a preventive against lockjaw. He merely paints the missing part with silver nitrate. Lockjaw is the bitterness thereof—the insect which transmits the infection of spoiled tissue.

The best thing about the discovery is that it came by chance. The professor's assistant was told to use iodine oil in the mixture which was being prepared. Instead he put in silver nitrate.

A third invention which will be almost as useful in peace as in war is a method for taking almost instantaneous X-ray photographs. Prior to an exposure of many minutes had been necessary for X-ray photos.

The searchlight has hardly been improved since 1886, when the first powerful parabolic mirror was produced. The chief disadvantage of the searchlight has been that it could not be used in a ship that had not an electric installation.

This has now been changed. A new searchlight has been evolved in which a mixture of magnesium and oxygen is burnt, and the flame played on a small pellet of zirconia, which suits an amazingly powerful light. The outfit is quite light and portable, and can be carried about by two men. It will be most valuable both on sea and land.

Water wireless is another product of this tremendous struggle which will probably in the future save thousands of human lives from collision at sea.

At present it is being used for the detection of submarines, but in future passenger vessels will find it invaluable in time of fog.

The Perdelt have a new air bomb which, when it bursts, produces cold instead of heat. The apparatus is described them in November last has been made on record, and has instantly fell the chill at a height of 800 feet. It is suggested that a modification of these bombs will prove extremely useful in fire fighting, and will enable firemen to get close quarters with the intense flame produced by the burning of oil wells.

Cockerel and Pullet Breeders

Points to be Remembered in Breeding Exhibition Birds

The term cockerel or pullet breeder is somewhat puzzling to the beginner, and the definition does not, as many suppose, refer to the birds that are more likely to produce a preponderance of cockerels or pullets in their progeny, but refers essentially to fancy points.

In this way: Supposing you were mating a pen of Black Rose Combed Bantams for cockerel breeding. Now in this breed length of feather or tail is a great point, so that pullets are selected that have very long and well-tailed feathers. If the feathers are so long that they bend a little at the end, after the shape of fly-catch feathers, then these are the pullets that are likely to throw long, wide-tailed feathered cockerels in the progeny, the pullets from this mating being again used for no similar purpose, and so on. Again in a single comb breed, as Dorking, Leghorn or Minorca, if you intended mating a pen for cockerel breeding, you would, as a rule, select for the cockerel's comb should stand straight up, and the birds themselves be of good shape, and not high in tail. You would therefore select hens that had the single comb quite upright, and if they stood up an inch or more before falling over or were nearly so, like the cock's comb, then these are hens to put into the cock-breeding pens, especially if they have their tails high and are large and of good shape.

For pullet breeding, hens with their combs might be used, and those which fall over well to one side. Using birds of the same shape comb has grown to such proportions that it falls over to one side. It is also important that he should have good leg color and a good tail carriage, and should then expect the pullets from the hatch to have better heads than the birds from the cockerel pen. You would obtain cockerels and pullets for both pens, but each would have distinctive characteristics than if one was only bred for pullets.

To court success the dual purpose system of mating—that is, a pen for breeding cockerels and another pen for other for breeding exhibition pullets—is important in the breed mating, and many other particulars of varieties, and from time to time we shall discuss during the terms cock breeders and pullet breeders. It is essential in the first place that the breeder should have

THE APPROACHES OF OPPORTUNITY

THERE is a maxim in business that credit follows the man who does not need it. So opportunities persist in crowding around an expert—one who is Gerbutt-trained. Fall term now open. Enter any time

Carbutt Business College, Calgary

FRUIT

Tree-ripened, for eating and preserving. Direct from the orchard to your home in 3 days. Preserving Peaches, $1.00 per 20lb. box, Fancy Eating $1.20. Tomatoes $1.30, Plums $1.20, Cucumbers $1.10. All Express paid to your Railway Station. Special sample boxes of mixed fruit at reduced prices. A Trial Order Solicited

H. H. THOMPSON
PEACHLAND - B.C.

U.F.A. AUCTION

Saturday, Sept. 18th
At One p.m.

HORSES, COWS, HOGS CALVES, POULTRY AND OTHER LIVESTOCK FARM MACHINERY, FURNITURE, ETC.

Entries include:—
3 milch cows,
2 two-year old heifers
Four-year old driving mare
Double driving Buggy
" " Harness
Kitchen Stove

Entries should be handed in at once to B. L. Wade, Box 247, Strathmore, or to Standard Office.

A. Layzell
Auctioneer

PUBLIC NOTICE

A Sitting of the District Court will be held at STRATHMORE on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th commencing at 10 a.m.

G. P. Owen Fenwick,
Acting Deputy Attorney General

DATED at Edmonton,
2nd. September, 1915

Local Grain Prices

AUGUST 31, 1915

Wheat, No. 1 Northern,	-	.71
No. 2 "	-	.68
No. 3 "	-	.63
No. 4 "	-	.53
No. 5 "	-	.48
No. 6 "	-	.43
Winter Wheat, No 1	-	.68
2	-	.66
3	-	.61
Oats, No. 2 C.W.	-	.24
Ex. No. 1	-	.22
No. 1	-	.20
Flax, No 1 C. W.	-	1.18
No 2 C. W.	-	1.15
Barley, Malting	-	.30
No. 3	-	.25

Prices supplied by F.R. Lilly, Alberta Pacific Grain Co.

These prices are based on October deliveries

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We give PROMPT SERVICE and GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

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STANDARD

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

SINGLE COPY—5 CENTS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION (TO CANADA AND BRITISH EMPIRE) - - $1.00
FOREIGN COUNTRIES 1.50

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR
JOHN MACKENZIE

Legal Advertising, 12 cents a line for first insertion, and 8 cents a line for each subsequent insertion—12 lines to the inch. Locals, 10 cents a line. Lost, Found, Astray, and Wood Advertisements, 50 words or under, 50 cents one insertion, or three insertions for $1. Display advertisements $1 per column inch per month, 50c per column inch for one issue. Changes of advertisements must reach this office not later than noon each Monday

Notices of entertainments, meetings, sales, etc., at which admission is charged, articles sold, or a collection taken, with the exception of actual church services, will be charged for at regular advertising rates

The Publisher is not responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1915.

German Morality

Some recently published statistics of crime will make it easier to understand how human beings could be found capable of comitting the fiendish and shameful acts attributed to German troops in Poland, Belgium, and Northern France. These statistics are taken from official sources in Germany and Britain, but in order to make a fair comparison the British figures are increased by one half because the population of Germany is half as large again as that of Britain. The annual average of crime in the two countries is as follows:—

	Germany	Britain
Malicious & felonious wounding	72,153	1,893
Murder	350	145
Rape	9,384	145
Unnatural crime	1,414	594
Malicious damage,	25,757	537
Illegitimate births	178,115	55,501
Divorce petitions	20,340	1,447

Fall Irrigation

In an article regarding fall irrigated crops in last issue, we gave details of a number of grain crops of very excellent quality and yield grown on land which had been irrigated last fall.

It is but fair to mention that there is one field in this district where fall irrigation is stated to have been non-successful.

On Wednesday of last week we were shown by Mr E. F. Wheeler a field of oats on the farm of his son-in-law Mr K. Litz, part of which had been irrigated and part not. While the field all over is a very good one, and will yield a fine return, yet the part which is stated to have been irrigated does not present as good an appearance as the dry part, the straw not being as long nor the prospective yield as great.

There is bound to be an explanation of the difference between the results on this farm and of those on other farms in this district, and Mr G. D. Walters, the Government investigator, intends to look it over and if possible, find the reason for the discrepancy.

Shooting Season Opens

A stranger to this vicinity, had he been out early last Wednesday morning, might have imagined that Strathmore Home Guard were making preparations to resist a German invasion

Before daylight motor cars filled with armed men were racing over the roads leading out of Strathmore and daylight saw them entrenched at points of vantage near the numerous sloughs in the districts

It was not Germans, however, who were picked out for slaughter, but the humble, inoffensive, wild duck, and the mortality was heavy.

The ducks are exceptionally numerous this year, and so are the shooters. Many Calgary men joined with the local enthusiasts in the pastime. Some parties had very good bags, but others got a poor return for the ammunition expended.

Jim Chappel, farming near Nightingale, was out for bigger game than ducks, and recounted with pardonable pride that he had shot five wild geese out of a flock of seven, which isomething of a local record.

KEEPING RUBBERS ON

Button Them to the Shoes by a Simple Device

One of the annoyances of muddy slushy streets and roads is the diffi-

culty to be found in keeping over shoes on the feet. An old shoe might fit very well, but it also has a tendency to stick in the road when the ground is the least bit boggy. A good way to keep the shoes on is to fasten a small tongue to the back and have a button sewed on the shoe onto which this tongue can be fastened. If the button hole in the tongue is carefully made the tongue will last as long as the shoes.

WOMAN FINDS WAY TO USE HEAT TWICE AND CUTS FUEL BILL BY IT

Few people know what enormous amounts of heat are wasted every day in the ordinary methods of cooking and the waste in cooking on a gas

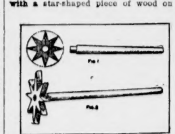
stove is even greater than on the ordinary coal stove, although it does not seem to be.

A way of conserving some of this energy and making the same heat work twice has been discovered by a southern housewife. She secured an old iron bucket and cut a slot in the side large enough to permit the handle of a saucepan to pass through it easily and long enough to allow the bucket to be turned over the saucepan when it was on the stove.

Then when she is using a saucepan to stew something she turns the bucket over it and puts something else to cook on the bucket. It might seem like a small saving, but it counts up in dollars and cents in a year.

Mix With a "Querl"

This little thing is called a "querl" and is an egg beater, a potato masher, a lemon squeezer, a butter mixer and host of other useful things. It consists simply of a hardwood handle with a star-shaped piece of wood on

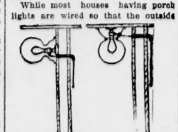


the end. The star is attached very securely and rigidly to the handle so that it cannot revolve. It is easily cleaned and is used by twirling it between the palms of the hands, the star being buried in the liquid or materials it is desired to mix. The size of the star is left entirely to the fancy of housekeeper. It should not be made of material thicker than one-half inch thick, however, and two to three inches is a good diameter for it.

Turn on Outside Light

Electric light companies maintain that porch lights are great protectors of the home and that burglars will not venture to attempt an entrance in any part of a house that has an outside light.

While most houses having porch lights are wired so that the outside



light may be turned on from the hall, there are some houses wired in such a way that one must go out on the porch to turn the light on. That is especially inconvenient. Such a householder should arrange the porch light with a pull socket, with the pull going through a hole in the wall to the inside.

Swings Upwards

A suitably counterbalance gate that swings vertically instead of [illegible] recently has been patented.

NEW

FALL GOODS Arriving Daily

NEW DRESS GOODS
NEW FLANNELETTES
NEW BLANKETS

Big Varieties of Goods at Rock Bottom prices. These are specially attractive Bargains owing to the fact that we placed our orders before the rise in prices of woollen goods

JUST UNPACKED
A shipment of the Famous
H.B.K. SHIRTS AND PANTS
FOR THE WORKING MAN

H.B.K. Shirts, guaranteed not to rip. A new one free if they do. Extra Value **$1.50** each. Other lines at **$1.25** and **$1.75** each

WORKING PANTS AND OVERALLS
For Heavy Fall Wear at **$1.00, $1.25, $1.50,** and **$2.50.** Etc.

Big Stocks of
BOOTS AND SHOES, GLOVES, UNDERWEAR, SWEATERS,
Etc., for Harvest and Threshing

SPECIAL PRICES
Quoted for Big Orders for Threshing Gangs, Etc., and we supply you with first grade goods

Remember, for
PRESERVING FRUIT
Our Store is always noted for **GOOD FRUIT** at Lowest Prices. **Leave Us Your Order for your Peaches and Plums**

GATENBY & FISHER

THE HOME MARKET FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS

What One Creamery Company Pays Out In Central Saskatchewan—Surprising Development

The relation of the farmer to the "Made-in-Canada" movement is not not always apparent. The farmer's home market is often spoken of in discussions of the fiscal question, but its direct relation to the sale of goods "Made-in-Canada" is sometimes difficult to trace. However, the enormous expansion in the dairy industry in the Prairie Provinces in the past three or four years has resulted in great measure from the building up of towns and cities, whose citizens demand an ever-increasing quantity of butter, milk, ice cream, etc. The residents of any town or city who derive their living from its commercial and industrial activities; the workmen in the building trades; the employes in factories in Western towns; the railway employes, and the business and professional men who are necessary to cater to the wants of this population constitute the farmers' most valuable market for the products of mixed farming because the demand is near the supply. It is obvious, therefore, that the greater the amount of goods made in Canadian factories and bought by the people of Canada, the greater will be the demand for the products of the farm from those communities in which these manufactured products are made.

Home Industry

The following extract from the advertisement of the Saskatchewan Creamery Company in the "Saskatchewan Farmer" for February, affords an excellent idea of the growth of the dairy industry:

"Some idea of the growth of the dairy industry and of the great interest that is being taken by the farmers of Saskatchewan is shown by the following figures:

In 1912 we made	... 40,000 lbs. butter	
" 1913 "	...160,000 "	"
" 1914 "	...448,631 "	"
In 1912 we made	16,000 gals. ice cream	
" 1913 "	45,000 "	"
" 1914 "	65,000 "	"
In 1912 we had	600 cream shippers	
" 1913 "	.. 700 "	"
" 1914	..1,400 "	"

In 1912 we had between Outlook and Moose Jaw 12 cream shippers.

In 1913 we had between Outlook and Moose Jaw 168 cream shippers.

In 1914 we had between Outlook and Moose Jaw 400 cream shippers.

Further indication is proven by taking Carnduff as an example. Two or three years ago there was not a large volume of cream produced at Carnduff. About two years ago we opened our buying station there, and during the year 1914 we paid out at the village of Carnduff, $17,312.52, which is an average of almost $60 for every week day in the year. When you consider that Carnduff is not a large place, you will realize that $60 per day being paid out in cash is quite an item.

Gainsboro, Sask., is another good point, where we paid out $9,795.11 for fat in 1914. During the flush of the season, in June and July, we paid out on an average in Carnduff, approximately $150 a day for cream. The average price for the year paid to the patrons was approximately 25c.

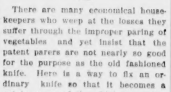
All indications would point to an increase of 100% this year over last.

Interchange of Home Products

If the farmers and people of Canada generally brought all their manufactured goods from abroad there would be no manufacturing development in Canada, and therefore no workmen to buy the products of the farm in Canada, because the average farmer is practically self-sufficient as far as farm products are concerned. That is, the average farmer raises on his own farm what he requires in the line of dairy products, meats, grains, etc. It is the interchange of manufactured products and farm products which builds up a country. If Moose Jaw, Regina and other Western points did not afford a big market for the dairy products such as Gainsboro and Carnduff there would be no expansion in the dairy industry in these towns. The "Made-in-Canada" policy, which means increased activity in Canadian factories is, therefore, sound for the farmers all through Canada. The money paid to Canadian workmen for manufactured goods in Canadian factories is spent in Canada, and circulates to the advantage not only of Canadian tradesmen, but also of Canadian farmers.

Buying Canadian-made goods is not a fad. It's organized common sense.

There are many economical housekeepers who weep at the losses they suffer through the improper paring of vegetables and yet insist that the patent parers are not nearly so good for the purpose as the old fashioned knife. Here is a way to fix an ordinary knife so that it becomes a potato parer of the highest order. Secure a length of steel wire and coil its ends until it makes a length about



I inch [illegible] blade of an ordinary table knife. When finished you will have a bird straight piece of wire connecting two coils. Push the blade of the knife between the coils near the straight piece and you have a parer. If you care to leave on end of the wire out and can shape it to a point, you also have a handy tool for removing the eyes from potatoes with little loss.

Window Washing

Windows must be washed and there is nothing quite so chilling as the water that runs down from the window brush when the outside of the panes is being washed in the winter. Let the window washer secure a disk of leather cut from the sole of an old

shoe, or a piece of rubber from a tire casing, or anything that is stiff enough to stand out from the broom handle. Make a hole in disk that will permit it to fit tightly around the broom handle and slide it up to a point about 10 or 12 inches from the brush. This will deflect the water and keep the remainder of the handle dry.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Application for homestead must be made at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency, but not sub-agency, on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent also 50 acres extra cultivation. Price $3.00 per acre. Cannot obtain pre-emption patent and homestead patent on adjoining lands.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live Stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. 6488

Railway Time Table

Effective May 30, 1915

	From East No. 515	No. 13
Medicine Hat leave		22.00
Bassano leave	7.40	1.03
Gleichen arrive	8.45	2.02
STRATHMORE arrive	9.31	2.48
Calgary arrive	10.45	4.10
From West		
	No. 516	No. 14
Calgary leave	19.05	22.00
STRATHMORE	20.25	23.18
Gleichen	21.09	24.08
Bassano	22.00	1.03
Medicine Hat		3.45

Standard Ads. Bring Business

The Housewife Finds

that **PURITY FLOUR** does *full* justice to her cooking skill. Result: Finer flavored bread, lighter biscuits, more delicate pastry.

The exceptional baking strength of PURITY FLOUR is due, first, to the careful selection of the raw material (western hard spring wheat), and, second, to the expert supervision of the product through the milling process.

Many housewives throughout the Dominion declare that PURITY FLOUR goes farther than any other flour because of this baking strength. That is why we say:

PURITY FLOUR

6 More Bread and Better Bread

FOR SALE BY STRATHMORE TRADING CO., LTD., STRATHMORE, ALTA

TO NON-SUBSCRIBERS

THE STRATHMORE & BOW VALLEY STANDARD is published every Wednesday, and contains the news of the Western Section of the C.P.R. Land Block.

Not to read the Standard is to be out of touch with the happenings in your own neighborhood, and with the economic and social development of one of the best districts in Alberta.

Its advertising columns alone are worth many times the cost of the subscription to you in letting you know of buying opportunities you would otherwise miss.

The Standard is owned and controlled absolutely by its editor, and is published in the interests of the settlers, both farmers and townspeople throughout the Block.

The subscription is $1.00 per year (U.S.A. $1.50) paid in advance.

SUBSCRIBE NOW

Let Us Supply your table with Butcher Meat

We handle only meats of quality and purity. Also Fish, Poultry Etc.

The Pioneer Meat Market

F. C. BOLES

Highest Prices Paid for Hides

SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRIES

By buying your stationery supplies and any kind of Printed matter you require, from the Strathmore & Bow Valley Standard. Our prices are as cheap as any in Western Canada, and the quality of our product will stand comparison with any.

Will you be in the market soon for any of the following lines Letterheads, Billheads, Envelopes, Statements, Noteheads, Blotters Visiting and Business Cards. Window Cards, Looseleaf Outfits, Account Sheets, etc., Posters (any size), Dodgers, Circulars (Imitation Typewritten or Pain. Mail Tickets, Milk Tickets, Postcards, Receipt Books, Shipping Tags, Price Lists, Catalogues, Booklets, Etc

We are Agents for Imperial Counter Check Books, also for Engraving Cards, Christmas Cards, Etc.

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STRATHMORE AND BOW VALLEY STANDARD

JOHN MACKENZIE, Proprietor

Church Services

CATHOLIC MISSION
STRATHMORE DISTRICT.
Sacred Heart Church
C. DESMAZ, O.M.I.

ST. MICHAEL & ALL ANGELS

1st Sunday—Namaka 8.30, Strathmore 11, Cairnhill 3, Strathmore 7.30 p.m.
2nd Sunday—Nightingale 11, Namaka Colony 3, Strathmore 7.30 p.m.
3rd Sunday—Strathmore 8.30, Cairnhill 11, Namaka 3, Strathmore 7.30 p.m.
4th Sunday—Strathmore 8.30, Namaka Colony 11, Nightingale 3, Strathmore 7.30
Sunday School at 3 p.m.

METHODIST CHURCH
Strathmore
Services 11 a.m. & 7.30 every Sunday
Sunday School immediately following morning services
REV T. H. BOLE
Pastor

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Services every Sunday, 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. alternately.
Sunday School 12 noon
REV A. BOYD
Pastor

Weather Report

AUG. 31 TO SEPT. 6, INCLUSIVE

	Min. Tem.	Max. Tem.	Precipitation
Tuesday	46.0	70.0	
Wednesday	42.0	70.9	.02
Thursday	46.8	66.7	.05
Friday	46.2	67.5	
Saturday	49.0	83.0	
Sunday	46.0	71.8	
Monday	44.0	64.8	.45

Readings taken at 7 a.m. and 6 p.m.

August—
Precipitation—1.48
Mean Min.—51.5
Mean Max—71.4

CLEAN OFF GLOBE AND START ANEW

Great Astronomer Thinks It Would Be Justifiable—He Compares Mankind With Beings on Mars

"An outraged deity could wipe us off the surface of this earth, as a man cleans a dirty golf ball, and the universe wouldn't miss us, and it's pretty sure it would be a good thing, anyway to clean off all the life and all the institutions that human beings have created here and start the whole thing over again!"

This is what Camille Flammarion, the great French astronomer—the most notable star gazer in all the world—thinks of this old world of ours.

"It was an astonishing picture the great Flammarion drew for his interviewer—the earth whirling, unchecked, through space, as it did before there existed the vilest blood or but no living thing feeling them; the life stirring again, as it did before probably as protoplasm; then, after hundreds of thousands or millions of years, man developing again to be the same that man is to-day, with all the evil things that Flammarion says he possesses? Perhaps, it is suggested, the new man might be more like the beings on Mars.

"I have reason to believe," Flammarion said, "that the beings who inhabit Mars are so far ahead of us in development that we could not understand their thoughts and principles any more than an ant or a bee or a dog can understand ours! It is possible that, for the past 10,000 years, the inhabitants of Mars have been trying to communicate with us and that their messages are reaching us, even

CAMILLE FLAMMARION

now, by wireless, and that we are unable to understand or recognize them!

"The day will surely come when we shall talk with Mars! There is no doubt of that. But I'm afraid that, even if we could talk with Mars now, we wouldn't be able to grasp the thoughts of its inhabitants! We don't know enough. Why, we've had the wireless only for a few years. Even now we don't know its limitations. The telescope is only 300 years old with us and we haven't developed it to its full possibilities. I believe the people on Mars know a great deal about us, a great deal more than we know about them. Their civilization is perhaps 100,000 years or more ahead of ours!"

"Do you believe that God has anything to do with the progress of mankind?" was asked.

"You may call it god if you wish, but you are only naming the unknown power that placed this little atom, the earth, here in space among the millions of bigger atoms that we call planets. This power is all the God I know, and I don't even know that power. All I know is that space is here and that the planets and solar systems which fill this space. As for our person l, individual selves, what do we count for? We are the tiniest atoms on this little speck which we call the earth. There are other globes, sailing through space, that would carry our earth on their sides like a football might carry a grain of sand!

"What conceits we are to believe that our little fleck is the only one on which intelligent beings dwell! Why would the power that started this great thing moving, select our tiny ball for developing life in its highest and most intelligent form? Out of the billions of other balls, why should this power select ours? A bushel basket full of tiny peas, and we say that this pea, which we call earth, is the one that God chose upon which to direct His mightiest efforts! It is preposterous!"

New Bronze Composite

Copper, zinc, aluminum and magnesium compose a new bronze invented in Germany for airship parts.

Yew Nearly Extinct

The remnant of a primeval yew forest, about half a mile square, is carefully preserved in Bavaria, the tree, once widely distributed, being almost extinct in Europe.

While a man's heart is beating 70 times a horse's is pulsating but 40 times and an elephant's only 30.

Auction Improvements

Farmers and townspeople alike are invited to attend the meeting of the Strathmore U.F.A. to be held on Saturday of this week, when Mr Layzell will be present, and ways and means of popularizing the auctions will be gone into.

One important matter that will be gone into is the improvement of the saleyards. At present they are not in good condition for handling a sale properly, and an expenditure of $150 or so will be necessary to put them into good shape.

Then there is the matter of approaching the CPR for a special train to run from Calgary to Strathmore on the morning of the sale, Mr Layzell is of the opinion that enough people would attend from outside points to make the running of a train profitable, and a petition from the townspeople and farmers would probably have the effect of inducing the CPR to run a train for the benefit of buyers and sellers.

The meeting will be held at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday in the Town Hall.

Schools Open

After a two months respite from their studies, Strathmore children, on Wednesday, Sept 1st, hied their way, rather reluctantly, possibly, in some cases, back to school.

The Strathmore School staff has undergone considerable alteration since last term, only one former teacher being now on the job. However, a very efficient teaching staff has been assembled, and the only hitch has been in regard to the principal. The Board fully expected that Mr Jones would take up the position again, and were surprised, therefore, on the Friday before school opened, to find a letter from him resigning in favor of a position with better salary at Grand Forks, B. C. The Board immediately got the wires to Calgary busy, but were unable to secure anyone for the position on short notice.

Miss Owen, teacher for grades 4 and 5, however, kindly volunteered to take the higher grades until the Board could secure a Principal, and a substitute for her class was secured in the person of Miss Withers, Bassano.

The Board are now advertising for a principal, and hope to have the position filled by the 1st of October, and until that time Miss Owen has charge of the higher grades.

The school staff at present is as follows: Miss Margaret Owen, Miss Withers, Miss G Martin, and Miss Romula Horstman.

High school work will be taught up to grade 10.

The country schools are now opening up. Mr A La Zerte, Inspector, has been thoroughly over the district during the past week, and reports that everything in regard to the rural schools is in good shape.

Nightingale Notes

A meeting of the Nightingale Branch of the Woman's Institute of Alberta was held on August 25th at Mrs Dawson's house, the Public Hall not being available on that date.

The next meeting will be held on Sept 24th and all the ladies resident in the neighborhood of Nightingale are asked to attend.

Mr Cameron with a party of C. P. R. officials motored to Nightingale on Saturday, Aug. 28th.

Mrs Hathaway, the wife of the former vicar of Strathmore, is visiting Mrs Seymour.

The Stock Market

Calgary, Strathmore and east

STEERS Choice Export, 1,200 to 1,400		$5.50 to 6.00
Choice Butcher, 1,000 to 1,200		5.00 to 5.25
Common Butcher, 900 to 1,000		4.75 to 5.00
Stockers, 500 to 900		3.00 to 4.00
HEIFERS Choice beef		5.00 4.75
Common		4.00 3.50
Stockers		3.00 3.00
COWS Choice Heavy		3.75 3.75
Common		3.00 3.00
Bulls		2.50 3.00
SPRINGERS Choice		60.00 80.00
Common		40.00 60.00
CALVES Under one year		6 cents
Heavies graded		
BULLS	3.75	4.00
OXEN	4.00	5.00
SHEEP Wethers	6.40	6.75
Ewes	5.25	5.60
HOGS Weighed off cars	7.75	8.0
Light hogs 120 to 140 lbs	7.00	
Stockers	6.50 to 6.60	

WADE & GAVIN JACK

The Swiss populace have been giving enthusiastic public receptions to the French prisoners of war who have passed through Switzerland on their way back to France after having been exchanged through the medium of the Red Cross.

LOST, between Strathmore and Carseland 2 brown handbag, containing small sum of money and other articles. Finder please return to Gatenby and Fisher's Store, or Mrs Berquist, Carseland. tfn

BOYS

NEW SUITS Just Arrived. Lines at $3.50, 4.00, 4.50, to $5.00. Better lines at $6.00 and $7.50

Boys' Cord Pants at $1.50

Boys' Shoes, $1.75 to 2.50

Button Shoes, neat and up-to-date, $2.25 to 3.50

Big Boys' Shoes, 3 to 5½, half sizes, just like a man's, at $3.75 [extra good]

BOYS' BLOUSES, Reg. 50c and 75c, your choice 3 for $1.00 [You must take 3]

BOYS' HATS & CAPS

Holeproof Hosiery for Men and Boys

Broken Lines in Men's Shirts at Snap Prices

All Kinds of Harvesters' Goods, Blankets, Overalls, Gloves, Shoes, Sox, Etc. Good Stuff at the Right Price

EVERYTHING IN MEN'S WEAR

Little Men and Big Men, Old Men and Young Men, Stout Men and Thin Men. We can fit you all in Anything in Men's Wear

BOOTS AND SHOES

WRIGHT BROS.

CLOTHES CLEANED & PRESSED

The People in Strathmore Want to Spend Money

MONEY is for use, not for hoarding. Most of us want what money will buy more than money, so we are always spending our money. Also most of us do not make enough money to keep or hoard it—we must spend it on necessities

Much Strathmore money is spent with firms outside of this community—with the big city mail-order houses; money that ought to be spent at home. The mail-order houses get their business entirely through advertising

More money would be spent in Strathmore if more of our merchants would advertise, and if those who do would advertise more

To the People in and About Strathmore

Spend your money in Strathmore. Sending money out of this community makes the community poorer for you and everybody else. Building up outside businesses won't help you any.

Favor Goes to Those Who Woo It

SUNBURN
BURSTERS
Everybody now admits
Zam-Buk best for them.
Let it give YOU ease
and comfort.
Druggists and Stores everywhere
Zam-Buk

Needless Calf Slaughter

High Cost of Me Largely Attributed to the Killing of Young Stock

In the early part of 1916 and 1917 we published a timely article calling attention to the wastefulness of slaughtering calves and young cattle, and suggesting that some action be taken to prevent this by legislation. The article stated that the supply of meat is caused largely by the scarcity of cattle and this depletion is largely attributable to the killing of so many young calves, which, of course, is true.

If any one will stop to study slaughtering statistics of these calves, and also consider the question of raising them, only then one will fully appreciate its enormity, aside that is going on.

To show this, let us take a small community of half a dozen farmers who have on an average twenty calves. At the age of two years they commence to breed—one calf a year—and these calves will average half males and half females. In other words, there will be about a heifer every two years, and these in turn will follow in the footsteps of their mothers. At the end of two years we have fifteen, consisting of ten mothers and five calves. Then they commence to double in every two years. Thirty at the end of the two following years, sixty at the end of the fourth following year, 120 at the end of the fifth following year, 240 at the end of the eighth following year, and 480 at the end of the tenth following year.

Four hundred and eighty calfs in place of the five calves! In addition there have been raised the steers, and these could as they matured be worth $75 on $100 each, which is more than enough to pay for all the feed and care. This is ideal farming, of course, and may not always work out, but certainly will be much better than selling calves to be butchered—Hide and Leather.

The ease with which corns and warts can be removed by Holloway's Corn Cure is its strongest recommendation. It seldom fails.

The ticklish position of Gladstone in the social swim is the very part played by Christie Murray, the novelist, to Gladstone. When he left Gladstone, with a certain flourish of courtesy, he walked out into the hall and helped him on with his overcoat. Now Stead was a great traveller, and his overcoat was always of unusual pattern, of Inverness camelhair, with a tearskin lining.

"Where on earth," said Gladstone, "did you get this fearfully and wonderful coat?"

"I bought it in Bulgaria, sir," Murray replied.

"Bought!" said Gladstone, "I've talked a great deal in my time about the Bulgarian atrocities, but I never expected to see one of them in London."

He pour boy ever at the head of his class—

No," replied the fond father, "Josh doesn't sit to the head of his class. He's just small to see him side to second base!"

Rogers has an intelligent face. If he didn't say a word you'd know he was clever.

"Yes, but the trouble is he does."

WOMAN SUFFERED TEN YEARS

From Female Ills—Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Belleville, N.S. Canada.—"I doctored for ten years for female troubles and did not get well. I read in the paper about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and decided to try it. I write now to tell you that I am cured. You can publish my letter as a testimonial."—Mrs. SYDNEY BANKS, Belleville, Nova Scotia, Canada.

Another Woman Recovers.

Norwalk, N. Y.—"I suffered from nervousness for ten years, and had an organic pains that sometimes I would lie in bed four days at a time, could not eat or sleep and did not want anyone to talk to me or bother me at all. Sometimes I would suffer for seven hours at a time. Different doctors did me no good. I suffered until four months ago I began using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial and now I am in good health."—Mrs. WILLIAM H. GILL, No. 15 Pleasant Street, Auburn, New York.

The above are only two of the thousands of grateful letters which are constantly being received by the Pinkham Medicine Company of Lynn, Mass., which allow clearly what great things Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound does for those who suffer from woman's ills.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

The Plight of Poland

Has Passed Through Long Years of Tragedy and Political Persecution

We hear more of the martyrdom of Belgium than of the murder of Poland. But the plight of the partitioned kingdom is by far the more pathetic. Once a proud people, under whose shield even the Prussians were glad to shelter, Poland is today only the shadow of a state. She had been Prussianized and Russianized and Austrianized by every lawful and unlawful means open to her conquerors. Even now her soldiers are fighting for every country but their own. Neither is seeking the life of brother in an alien quarrel. Their land is ravaged and battlefields, and their people suffering all that Belgium suffered without the sympathy and practical aids that Belgium received.

Hence has promised amendment for her deeds in the past. Poland will govern herself in future and a regency is forming for the Allies who will be eternally disgraced if the promises given in Russia's name is not fulfilled to the letter. Poland has passed through long years of tragedy, through long years of coercion, of national suppression of political persecution, but the soul of the nation cannot be killed. Poland will be a nation again. And all she has gone through will but make her cherish liberty all the more fervently.—Vancouver World.

A Pill For Brain Workers.—The

men who work with his brains is more liable to deny gement of the digestive organs than the man who works with his hands, because the former uses up a great deal more while the other applies only his muscular strength. Brain fag begets indigestion and the remedy is rest and the best remedy that can be used is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They are specially compounded for such cases and the many who use them can certify to their superior power.

Fly Nuisance at the Front

Disease-Carrying Flies New Menace to Soldiers in Trenches

There are other things besides being shrapnel and poisonous gases which are dreaded by the soldiers of the present day. The unusual prevalence of flies in enormous numbers. This has become such a great menace that society recently has been organized in England for the purpose of devising means to guard troops from the serious annoyances. Flies are not only a source of great discomfort, but constitute a very grave menace to the health of the troops by carrying germs of diseases from one place to another.

In some trenches the flies are more of a pest than in others. A British newspaper correspondent who attended a trench in Flanders told of its being so full of flies that it was impossible to find nooshed in every nook and corner of the winding trench. When a soldier temporarily relieved from duty, tried to take a much needed rest the flies would swarm all over his face and pester him unmercifully. At meal times clusters of flies took possession of all the food in sight, and the soldiers had to brush them off every mouthful.

Carbolic pads, which are placed in the immediate rear of the trenches and which are emptied and scoured by the men, rather increase the flies. Here their buzzing sometimes is so loud that it almost drowns out the whizzing of the shells over the heads of the soldiers. Worst of all they invade the improvised field hospitals behind the firing line. The correspondent inspected one of these hospitals, a badly damaged farmhouse, where three soldiers just had been brought in for surgical treatment. Two are only were comfortably wounded and were able to fight off the flies. The third, however, was unconscious and when a fly settled on his gaunt cheeks and blind on his eyelids he was unable to stand by to drive away the insects.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Diseases of the Potato

Valuable Publication Issued by the Department of Agriculture

There could hardly be a more timely or a more practicable, valuable publication at this moment than Circular No. 9 of the division of botany at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, dealing with "The Control of Potato Diseases," by H. T. Gussow, the Dominion botanist. While the substance of this circular every grower of the potato knows, it would profit by acquainting himself. It tells of the different diseases to which the potato may be subject and of the various and remedies that can be successfully applied. Moreover, it not only tells of seed potatoes, a series of precautions being given that should always be taken before sowing. Instruction is also furnished on methods that should be adopted in the spring of the year, on the early recognition of disease, on preparing for the application of the Colorado beetle and late blight, and also tells the right way to prepare and how to use bichloride of mercury and in what quantity is explained. Short cuts that should not be used for potatoes is the sound advice given, as it may engender a scabby crop, which can be averted by the use of fertilizers, and the right way to use them in the soil an application of crumbled peat will be found beneficial. This is also pointed out in the circular. Information is given on the preparation and use of Bordeaux mixture, the circular, which can be had by application to the publications branch, department of agriculture, Ottawa, should have a wide circulation.

From a small country village where a new post office had recently been established came many complaints that the mail was not being sent as promptly as it should be, and at the specter, visiting the town, went to investigate. He told the postmaster of the complaints. The postmaster pointed to a mail bag about one-fourth full and said: "Well, I send the mail out every time I get the bag full, and I don't expect me to send it with only a dozen letters in, do you? I reckon that bag will be another three weeks at the rate letters is comin in now."

Twenty Canadian Forest Trees

(By James Lawler, B.A., Formerly Secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association)

The Canadian Forestry association has recently issued a very interesting booklet dealing with the subject of forestry. It is long eventually to place one of these booklets in the hands of every boy and girl in the country in order that all may be able to distinguish readily our more important Canadian trees, and have an intelligent understanding of the great uses to which they are put. The introduction to this booklet is reprinted herewith:

There are no lands about one hundred and fifty native trees. Some of these are very small and grow only to those who make a study of trees, but all Canadians should endeavor to learn the names and uses of the commoner trees which grow in the district about their home. This little book tells about twenty of them.

Trees are not only the noblest members of the vegetable kingdom, beautifying the landscape in summer and winter, but they are also very useful to man. And all the good things from the rivers for a time the water which falls to the earth as rain, keep the air in their shade moist and cool and feed down the water more regularly in the form of springs. Good rivers are stripped of their trees the water melts very rapidly in the spring and there is no soil cover of leaves and twigs and leaf mold to detain the water. It rushes down in a body and the rivers and streams overflow their banks. Later on in the summer when the snows have melted and the spring rains have ceased, the streams and rivers almost dry up. If forests are left on the hills the spring rains and snows are held back in the woods and the rivers that they will not overflow in the spring and will keep a good flow of water for the rest of the year. The substance of the tree, wood, is used for making all sorts of things from furniture, railway cars, implements, fences, and many kinds of buildings, and is also the chief fuel in Canada for heating purposes. Some trees are used to make paper and others furnish us food. Every year wood becomes of greater commercial value because of the idea this because the price of wood is constantly increasing.

Canada is one of the greatest treegrowing countries in the world. Many years ago people used to think that some day all the trees in Canada would be cut down and the country covered with farms. They did not know that the land in the north in Canada were cut down tomorrow more than half the land could not be used for farms, because it is too rough, too rocky, sandy, or otherwise barren. Only about one-fifth of the land of this kind it becomes a desert, still the way to make it so. Many cases, even in many parts of Canada, where, by mistake, the trees have all been cut down, and the land is now useless to be seen but rocks and boulders or drifting sand.

What we should look forward to is that in a few years all the land that will be suitably occupied, the farm land with fine, well-tilled farms, and that the forests will be found on the best kinds of trees. Forests on the farm land are useful because they protect our soil, distribute more evenly the moisture, and the air and keep the water in the streams, but they form covers for the game birds, and furnish many kinds of seeds, and they break the force of strong winds.

When it is said that half of Canada should be kept growing trees this does not mean that all these trees should be cut down. Trees become ripe, just as fruit does, and when they are ripe they should be harvested. When trees are cut down they should be taken from land not fit for farming a new crop of trees should be allowed to grow up in their place. This would be done by allowing young trees to continue to grow in the forest. Sometimes when repeated fires have killed all the trees of the finest kinds, and then it is desired to bring new and better kinds of trees into the district this is done by planting young seedling trees.

The first great need, however, is to protect our forests against fire. Fires destroy at least as much timber as are cut down, are chopped down for the use of man. All persons should do all in their power to prevent fires. In the woods, that no camp fires are left burning, that no cigarettes or lighted cigars are thrown into the underbrush. Cigarettes, since they have been made in such large amounts, are a fruitful cause of fires. Many careless foreigners engaged in railway construction work have started a number of forest fires. Some lumber companies do good work in caring for forests, and all would like to do so if everyone should support in every way the efforts of forest rangers and other officers whose duty it is to fight forest fires.

Since Canada is one of the great tree-growing countries it is hoped it will continue to do so. If we properly care for those forests, it follows that we should have a large number of people who know best how to use the different kinds of trees. It follows that schools which teach young men how to become rangers and officers in charge of tree crop. The men who come from these schools are called foresters, and when they have taken a course and passed further examinations they are called "graduate foresters." Many other trained men are called civil engineers and surveyors, and these also are needed. It is necessary for any person, young or old, man or woman, to become fully familiar with the trees of his district in this great work of caring for the forests. Then the forests will protect our streams, keep up our waterpowers, help our farmers, make a home for useful birds and for fish and game animals. Only those lands which are not fit for farming are required for trees, and if trees of the right sort are kept growing on such lands, Canada will be a more prosperous, more healthful and more beautiful country in which to live

Bankers and Farmers

American Bankers Co-operating With Farmers in a Movement For General Farm Betterment

A small downstate banker in Illinois attempted a few years ago to interest the American Bankers' association in country life. Last week there met in Chicago the annual bank-farmer conference which has grown out of his efforts, with over 200 bankers, many agriculturists, and representatives of the neighboring state universities in attendance. A speech of the organizer recounted what his associates had done in the meantime:

"We have led the great movement for country farm demonstrators, and urged soil surveys and the necessity for a careful study of the commercial fertilizer propaganda. Our committees are working for better rural schools, fitted to the needs of citizenship and consolidated wherever possible. We know that commerce and a better marketing system begin on the country road, and that good roads lead in more directions than can be enumerated. We realize that the wholesome, prosperous country town is an absolute necessity, and that community building is one of the big needs and tasks of the hour.

The most visible expression of this new recognition by the country and small town banker—over 25 per cent. of the members of the association represent banks of $200 capital or less—that his own prosperity will increase in direct ratio with the prosperity of the community, is the monthly Banker-Farmer Magazine. It is devoted to general farm betterment, but it pays special attention to the subject of agricultural credits, and in this stands for a more liberal attitude than that usually shown. The banker is beginning to comprehend that to be a leader in country life than most men; but it would be well if more bank and professional members of the semi-rural community found ample means for realizing its solidarity.—New York Post.

OBSTINATE INDIGESTION CAN BE CURED

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Go Right to the Root of the Trouble

To trouble causes more widespread suffering and discomfort than indigestion. The ailment takes various forms. Some victims are averse to food; others turn sick at the sight of meats; but as a rule every meal is followed by pain in the stomach, heartburn, sick headache and often nausea. Indigestion comes on constitute form because ordinary medicines only palliate its symptoms—they do not cure. So-called pre-digested foods only make the digestion more sluggish, and if this condition exists, the trouble take a chronic form.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure indigestion because they go right to the root of the trouble. They make new, rich blood, which so strengthens the system that the stomach does its own work and digests the food in a natural way. Many a terrible sufferer from indigestion has found a genuine cure through a fair use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Among them is Mr. H. Carmean, Lookout Beach, Hamilton, Ont., who says: "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have given me new health, but best life. For five years I was a great sufferer from indigestion. I was troubled with pains in the stomach, dizziness, and spells of nausea. I was also troubled with a dreadful condition that frequently it would not retain anything for any kind. When I ate I suffered terrible pain, a fluttering of the heart and often a feeling of nausea. In addition to this I was in a very anaemic condition and felt that I was forgetting between life and death. One day while sitting in the office I got into conversation with me, and I told her my trouble. She told me that she had tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, saying that they had been a great benefit to her daughter. Where upon I decided to try this medicine. I soon found that they were helping me, and continued taking them for several months, by the end of which time I had found to be my health restored. I can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

How German Shell Saved a Britisher

A remarkable story of a German "Jack Johnston" saving a British soldier's life comes from an officer in a nursing home in Manchester. He said that one day a "Jack Johnston" exploded in the woman's land between the trenches and suddenly a Highland soldier, of rather large proportions, jumped out of his trench, rose and reeled towards the British lines, fell over the parapet into the trench where the officer was. Everyone was much astonished, for the man's regiment had not been in that part to the knowledge of the occupants of the trench. The man had his arm shattered and was in terrible condition.

Later it was discovered from what he said that he had been wounded and stunned by the explosion of the first, and that he had lain unconscious all that time until the explosion of the "Jack Johnston" brought him back to consciousness, and he had taken the right direction and reached a British trench. He has since recovered, and is able to refer to the part played by the "Jack Johnston."

Native—There are the Oldboy twins. They are 90 years old.

Stranger—To what do they credit their long lives?

Native—Our cause he used tobacco and one 'cause he never used it.

No More Corns

Cure Guaranteed

Never known to fail; cuts without pain in 24 hours, is soothing, healing; takes the sting right out. No remedy so quick, safe and sure as Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sold everywhere—25c per bottle.

Soldiers in Armour

Head and Chest Guards Saving Troops in the Trenches

The military chiefs of the great nations entered the war a year ago with the settled conviction that any form of protection for the soldier's body against the missiles of destruction would be vain and valueless. It was not long, however, before the German soldier, who had received a forage cap to do his fighting in, was clamoring for his patent leather helmet, shako and all. The very practical French soldier began wearing at times any light weight metal vessel that would fit his head. On both sides, but chiefly on that of the Germans, special chest protectors were being worn.

In European countries, where military conscription is in force, inventors for years have been working on helmet proof garments. While in America a certain type of inventor devotes his time to producing a perpetual motion device, in Europe the same type works on an indestructible raincoat and becomes the butt of all the jokesmiths. In the first weeks of the war the German general staff issued a warning that all protection devices were a waste of energy and time. It was plain that the unscrupulous promoter was recognized by the German as the nebulous brained inventor to swindle soldiers and their relatives out of good money for useless body protectors to save them from becoming canon fodder. But now it would seem that the great military chiefs were wrong and that the inventors of the waistcoats and headgear were not so crazy as they had seemed to be.

Even in the days of war it was found that soldiers received an exceptionally high percentage of head wounds and the French war authorities took official cognizance of the fact. But while they were studying the matter the French soldier was quick to act on his own. He promptly devised a head covering with tin cans, saucepans, anything that would do. Finally the lid of his canteen was requisitioned. This was worn, and of course in the charge, but in the watchful waiting of the trench.

It served to weaken the blow of projectiles, and was even quite effective against the flying splinters and high explosive fragments which came over the trench parapet almost point of aim, and with the force of a thrusting. Naturally against the direct impact of a rifle ball this form of headgear was successful in sixty cases out of one hundred, but even in the head sustained injury from shrapnel fire.

The French minister of war therefore ordered a genuine steel helmet for the soldiers of the front line. The metal will be seven millimetres thick (about twenty-two ounces) and will be of a greenish blue like the new French field uniform.

Recent photographs from the front show that the idea has been taken up by some French soldiers with breast plates. The German soldiers are wearing them to a considerable extent, and it is announced that the British authorities have ordered them does not now exist.

The body protectors are of tough fibrous material, some of a composition of leather and canvas, and some are said to possess chemical properties that will melt and stop the penetration of the poisonous bullet that strikes them, while still some others are made of a sort of papier mache. But experience shows that many months must elapse before either and a development in this direction may be expected in all the armies.

On sea also the question of body armor is being tried. Indeed, it now is thought the solution has been found. Where the warships of the world in the days of the greatest vessels are destroyed and at the fact that in many instances practically the whole crew has perished.

It is realized that a great many lives could have been saved if the old problem of a practical life belt had been solved. Indeed, it now is thought the solution has been found. Experiments have been made in the waters of the Solent and Portsmouth Harbor, and it is declared the manufacture of a special belt has been placed in the hands of British war vessels and to serve as a life belt. It will be of blue serge and like be worn without any discomfort. Through the centre of it runs a rubber tube.

This tube, when inflated, acts as a buoyancy, a small bulb or mouthpiece protrudes from the upper left pocket. The tube can be completely inflated in a few minutes, and it may be blown like a bicycle tire and adjusts itself to the wearer.

The admiralty experiments held at Spithead in the Solent showed that it was supported the wearer and two other men. When fully inflated the belt is said to be proof against bursting with rapid swimming, but if only partly inflated it is easy to get rid of partly deflate the tube and thus work the arms with greater freedom. It is believed that this waistcoat will come into very general use.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

For "the Full Thin"

Everybody these days is in danger of being over-sided. Business, social and vocational avocations—all are pretty well specialized. Some of them are hopelessly specialized.

So there is particular need to keep up an all-round life directly connected with your bread and butter work. One does not need to "chase culture so hard that the poor beast is scared to death," as someone has said. But every man should broaden his interests, and his general information by reading; by making it a point to meet persons of divergent interests at luncheon, or wherever the occasion offers.

Ben Hur, working the oars at one side of the galley, asked the captain to let him change oars and sides so he could develop his muscles symmetrically.

One's mind requires asymmetry and completeness as much as his body.—Kansas City Star.

15 Shots Without Reloading

Remington UMC

.22 Repeating Rifle

Speed—Power—and Accuracy in every line of this Arm. Patterned after our High-Power Model. Slide-action with no projecting parts. 15 shots without reloading—you simply pump and pull trigger for each shot. The product of our 100 years experience in the manufacture of HIGH-GRADE Arms. Over 1200 individual inspections in the making of this rifle. Targeted by Government and Military experts. Tested under loads far in excess of those we recommend.

"The Ammunition That Guarantees Your Arm"

Remington-UMC Cartridges in all calibres—for all sporting and military Arms. Look for the "Red Ball" trade mark on the cartridges every rifle on which they're used. Remington-UMC Ammunition reserves you 100%.

Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co.
(Canadian Co. to Distribute Imperial and Colonial Government)
London, Eng. WINDSOR, ONT. New York, U.S.A.

How Wanamaker Succeeded

Always Tried to do Better Than the Other Fellow, He Says

"Every boy has a fair chance and can arrive if he starts right and sticks to it," says John Wanamaker, the merchant prince of New York and Philadelphia.

Wanamaker was visiting in Kansas City a few years ago and was asked by a newspaper reporter to tell the secret of his success.

"I always tried to do better than the other fellow," he answered.

Wanamaker says that when he went to Philadelphia to get his first job's work he was laughed at for his country clothes. He got a job in a store and the other clerks made fun of him because he worked so hard. He did not think he did not have to do it but was always ready to jump in and help. He worked so hard for the success of that little clothing store as if he owned it himself. He was always a better man than any other clerk in the store, and the owner soon saw it. He was good for me to be sneered and scoffed at," says Wanamaker "it helped me to arrive at the position that I had started for."

Off course Mr. Wanamaker was exaggerating to make big point. Not every boy has had a fair chance. But every boy needs to ask himself the questions suggested by Mr. Wanamaker. "Am I doing my job as well as it can be done?" Am I working for the interests of the business, bringing intelligence to my work?" Am I doing so conspicuously that I am making myself indispensable?" Such questions as these might be answered in the affirmative before a boy can feel that he is making the most of his opportunities—Kansas City Star.

To safeguard the child from damage that worms cause, use Miller's Worm Powders. They are pleasant to take even for children. These powders will clear the stomach entirely of worms, and regulate and stimulate the organs in such a manner as to be surpassed in its effectiveness.

A very old Irishman one day astonished a friend by announcing that he was about to get married.

"Well, ye see," the old man explained, "I just became I'm gettin' to be very old bhoy now. 'Tis a fine thing, Pat, to have a wife near ye to close the eyes of ye when ye come to the end."

"Arrah, now, ye auld fule!", exclaimed Pat. "Don't be so foolish. What do you know about it." Close the eyes, indade! Ye'll be a couple of thin, and faith, they both of them opened mine!"

"Joseph," said the grocer to his new boy, "what have you been doing in the back room so long?"

"Pickin' the dead flies out of the sugar," Joseph answered briskly.

The grocer's lip curled.

"So that's what you were doing, is it, Joseph," he said. "And your aunt told me that he knew you were cut out for the grocery trade. Well, Joseph, I'll set it aside for the ministry."—London Opinion.

Johnny—What is an expert, pa?

Pa—A fellow who tells others how to do the things he can't do himself.

Forests as Taxpayers

Municipal Forests Are Switzerland's Revenue Producers

The Shilwald, or city forest of Zurich, Switzerland, adds to the town's revenues $7.20 per acre a year, reducing the annual expense to be raised through taxation by more than $35,000.

In Canada, there are as yet no municipal forests, though the forests on crown lands are a source of large revenue, particularly to the provincial governments, which, however, in every they have been regarded merely as a source of immedi te revenue, without sufficient provision for making the revenue perpetual through adequate fire protection and the control of methods of cutting calculated to restore the forest after cutting.—C.L., in Conservation.

State of Ohio, city of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

Only Woman Violin Maker

Miss Grace Burnside, of San Jose, Cal., is said to be the only woman violin maker in the world. Miss Burnside got her training as a violinist in this country and Europe and was very successful in the parts she played in concerts. Then, feeling that she would like to make a violin, she apprenticed herself to an old violin maker who had made a success of the art, and after a while had learned the craft.

Miss Burnside has made nine violins, all of which are said to be unusually fine instruments and have sold at high prices. In her seventh violin she struck a new trial by using redwood. Though Ler friends advised against her wasting her time on such an experiment, she secure a slab of redwood heart that had been seasoning for thirty years as a plank on her grandfather's fence. The wood was so beautifully grained and so perfectly seasoned that she stuck to her plan and made a violin of it. The result was so satisfactory that she has been offered a much higher price for it than for any other instrument of her making.

A True Tonic

is one that assists Nature. Regular and natural action of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels will keep you well and fit, and this action is promoted by

BEECHAM'S PILLS

The Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

"SECURITY FIRST"
Is Your Life Insured? Keep Your Policy in Force
And Increase the Amount as Soon as Possible
If You're Not Insured, Make Application Today
THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Head Office, Toronto.
Over Four Million Dollars Assets for Policyholders
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Under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario.
Affiliated with the University of Toronto.
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CALENDAR "H" SENT ON APPLICATION.
H. A. A. GRANGE, V.S., M.S., Principal

WORK FOR THE WOMANLY BRAIN AND HAND

USING the DYE POT to ADVANTAGE

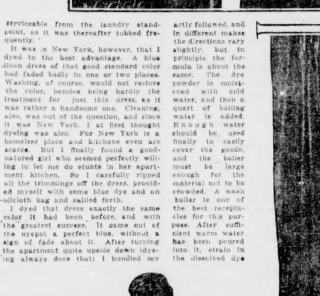
By Ethel Davis Seal

THE various destinations of dye were first introduced to me in a large art school, where certain mysterious dyes were used. And the students were requested to bring in bottle from the liquid product of the dye pot, which meant endless trewings in the nearest procurable kitchen and careful filtering into the bottles, which were quite frequently begged, borrowed or stolen for the purpose.

Even the directions on the dye packages ever fascinatingly phrased "Use only tin, brass, porcelain or agateware vessels to dye in," vaguely recalling ether decantations, such as "Will not die in the house" and the like. One was sure to smoothly proceed to dye in the proper vessel, of course.

One girl, carefully filtering her dye product into the proper bottle, came to grief in a borrowed kitchen. The dye was hot—and red! And the bottle, receiving too suddenly its boiling contribution, cracked. And the borrowed kitchen became the scene of a modern deluge, and a flood. The deluge was mopped and stemmed, although an indelible rosy stream traced in its wake.

The next day at school a very small bottle of fade about it. After turning the apartment quite upside down (dyeing always does that) I bundled my



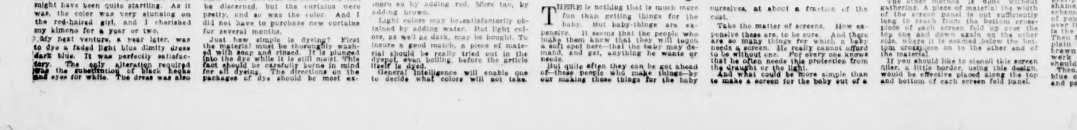
Successful Transformation

Ugly Curtains Can be Beautified

Coloring a Shabby Hat

Covering the Screen

Stencil for Border of Cover



CANADIAN RAILS IN UNITED STATES

United States Manufacturers Resent Entry of Canadian Rail Mills in American Markets

During recent years huge quantities of railway materials have been imported from United States into Canada to assist in the construction of the vast railway enterprises of this country. While the movement of railway supplies across the line from United States has ceased temporarily, owing to the general business depression, there is no doubt that in normal times Canadians will continue to buy great quantities of materials of this nature in United States.

Canadian Mills

Up to the present time Canadian rail mills have been able to run to full capacity on Canadian orders, but since the temporary cessation of activity in Canada they have lost so much business that if they had to depend on the Canadian demand they would be forced to close down, and perhaps, in some cases, go into liquidation. The alert and energetic managers of these Canadian mills saw an opportunity of securing business, albeit at low prices, in United States, and a few months ago the steel mill at Sault Ste. Marie tendered successfully on a big order for a large American railroad. Since then they have secured additional business in United States, and other Canadian mills have followed suit.

"Give and Take"

"The Manufacturers' News" of Chicago referring to this business recently stated that: "Some criticism has followed the recent action of the Illinois Central Railroad because it placed an order for 35,000 tons of rails with the Algoma Steel Company of Canada.

"The order was for open hearth rails and the price was $27 a ton delivered at Chicago. This was $3 a ton cheaper than prices usually quoted by American mills on the same rails.

"How much freight do the railroads of the United States receive upon rails manufactured in Canada?

"If all the railroads bought their rails in Canada because they could obtain them at $3 a ton cheaper what would become of our working men, farmers and manufacturers?

"And what would become of our railroads?"

Some Canadians in the past have complained about the "Made-in-Canada" movement, and particularly about the national policy which encourages Canadian manufacturing industries. They would do well to reflect on the attitude of the people of United States with respect to the purchase of rails from Canadian manufacturers. There must be a certain amount of give and take in matters of trade. If Canada is to keep on purchasing huge quantities of manufactured goods from United State, the people of United States, particularly the manufacturers, must be prepared to allow Canadian manufactured goods to be sold in United States where Canadian firms can compete on favorable terms.

An American Protest

The Wall Street Journal, probably the leading financial paper in United States also views with disfavor the following recent sales in addition to the Illinois Central order: Pere Marquette, 5,500 tons; New York Central, 2,000 tons; Hocking Valley, 4,000 tons; Toledo Terminal, 500 tons; Northern Ohio Traction, 500 tons; miscellaneous, 10,000 tons. "Canadian roads," says the Journal, "which have been subsidized by the Government, are prohibited from buying their rails from a foreign maker unless the Canadian mills are filled up. As this very rarely occurs, the United States gets very few orders of this kind." To refute this statement it is only necessary to consult the Customs returns for the year ending March 31st, 1914, showing Canada's purchases of rails from the United States for the year to have been $4,301,853. During the ten months of the present year, when our mills had little to do, we purchased $677,956 worth of rails from the United States. When the News and Journal recall the past huge purchases of Canada in the United States, surely they can regard the present limited purchases of the United States in Canada without envy.

Who are the people that buy the products of your labor, and thus keep you employed and prosperous? Are they not Canadians? Do you in turn buy goods "Made-in-Canada" by those Canadians on whose patronage your own prosperity depends?

Keep Canadian money at home where you can share in the good business it will create! Buy goods "Made in Canada"

A HANDY TOOL

Gauges and Cuts Door and Window Frames for Mountings

Carpenters will find a very handy addition to their kits in the tool designed by an Indiana man. For gauging and cutting doors and window frames for locks, hinges and other mountings it saves time and insures accuracy. A handle, with cutting blades in its head, is slidably mounted on a guage rod. A turn of the handle in one direction loosens the grip on the rod and a turn in the other direction tightens it. At one end of the gauge rod is a triangular flat head. To use this tool the guage is set at the desired point and, with the flat head as a guide, is drawn down the edge of the door, cutting out a recess for hinge or bolt. With mallet and chisel the workman can then quickly hollow out a space in which the mounting will lie flush with the surface of the wood.

POST-CARD MAN LIFTS HAT

He Salutes When String is Pulled and Then Puts Hat Back

An amusing postcard feature has been patented by a Minnesota man, but his patent does not prevent a clever boy or girl from making these cards for their own use. The head and shoulders of a man are drawn on a card. An arm bent at right angles, with a silk in the hand, is riveted at the shoulder. A rubber band hooks over the short end of the arm and is

PUTS HAT BACK AUTOMATICALLY

fastened to the card below it. A string is made fast to the elbow and allowed to dangle below the card. Normally, the hat rests as if on the man's head, with his hand to the brim. By pulling the string the hat is raised and when you let go the string the rubber band automatically pulls the arm up again and the hat is replaced. A few words of greeting and the name of the recipient of the post card can appropriately be written above.

Getting all the Cream

The high cost of living has turned the cream in many a cup of coffee—no, not soul, but to milk for the simple reason that there are a lot of people who cannot afford to buy cream and are using ordinary milk instead. The habit of using cream can be acquired again, however, at small expense if the proper methods are followed.

A nice thick layer of cream will be found on top of the milk in the morning milk bottle. Many people have not been able to utilize it to any great extent because it always mixes with more or less milk when poured off.

However, every drop of the cream can be utilized, and there is really quite a lot of it, if a simple cone-shaped skimmer is obtained. It will probably be necessary to have a tinsmith make one, but if the kind shown in the illustration is reproduced it is easy to see that cream will again become a popular and frequent visitor to the home that has one.

Warm Food for Stock

An electric heater has been designed especially to warm food for horses and cattle in cold weather.

Farming With Dynamite

Deep cultivation with the aid of dynamite is being tried experimentally on tea plantations in India.

New Oil For Paint

Oil of the Hawaiian kukui nut has been found to be better than linseed oil in the manufacture of paint.

Newest Folding Chair

A steel folding chair that collapses into a package smaller than a music roll is a New Yorker's invention.

Size of Madagascar

Madagascar, the third largest island in the world, has an area larger than France, Belgium and Holland combined.

Progressive Brazil

The Brazilian government has opened a superior school of agriculture and veterinary medicine at Rio de Janeiro.

A Huge Oven

To bake the paint on its passenger cars a railroad in Pennsylvania has built a huge oven into which they can be run.

"CASH ECONOMY"

Very Exceptional Values in desirable High Grade Merchandise in every department of the Store

More Opportunities for Saving than at any other time

STRATHMORE TRADING CO. LIMITED

TWO STORES PHONE 18

Phone Orders will be filled for any of these Specials as long as they last

PRICES THAT COUNT

10lb. box Apricots, per box	$1.35
25 ,, Peaches, ,, or 5 lbs. for	1.90 .45
Absolutely Pure Jams	
Apple Mixture, per pail	.50
3 lb pail Lard	.50
5 ,,	.85
10 ,,	1.60
No. 1 Soda Biscuits, 16lb. box	1.60
40c bottle Grape Juice	.29
5 tins Peas, Corn, or Beans	.59
2 tins 1st quality Tomatoes	.25
3000 Eddy's Matches	.25
2 cartons G. W. or R.C. Soap	.45
2 pkgs. Electric Chips	.45
2 pkgs. Washing Powder	.45
8 cakes Hand Castile	.25
98lb sack Purity Flour	$3.25
98lb ,, B & K Flour	3.15
98lb ,, Gold Seal Flour	3.00
98lb ,, Snowdrift Flour	2.75
100lb sack Oat Feed (mill run)	$1.10
100 ,, Empire Feed	1.25
98 ,, Feed Flour	1.90
Special quotations on Bran and Shorts in quantities	
100 lb. sack Oyster Shell	$1.90
25lb pail Canadian Poultry Tonic	3.50
3 pkgs. Oasis Dates	.29
12 pkgs. Tuxedo Jelly Powders	.85
5 pkgs. Cleaned Currants	.55
5 pkgs. Seeded Raisins	.55
3 pkgs Puritan Self-Rising Flour	.29
Roman Meal, per pkg	.25
2 pkgs Shredded Wheat	.25
2 pkgs Puffed Wheat	.25
8 lb sack Rolled Oats	.40
20 lb ,,	.95
Quart bottle Tomato Catsup	.25
2 bottles Table Sauce	.25
Large glass Peanut Butter	.25
Pint jar Prepared Mustard	.25
2 tins Finnan Haddie	.35
4 tins Sardines	.25
3 tins Potted Meats	.25
25c tin Lobster, 2 tins	.35
50c lb pkg Pure Indian Tea, per lb.	.40
3 lbs Blue Ribbon Coffee for	$1.00
1 lb tin Tuxedo Allspice	.25
Tuxedo Epsom Salts, per pkg	.5
Ideal Tooth Picks ,,	.5
4 pkgs. Toilet Paper	.25

UNPRECEDENTED VALUES IN BEDDING

Factories sacrifice their choicest stock to create business

Brass Bed Outfit complete **$23.95.** Regular $40 value, Brass Bed, Coil Springs, and all cotton Mattress. Special Value **$23.95**

Steel Bed Outfit, complete **$13.25** Regular $19 value, Iron Bedstead, woven wire springs and Sanitary Mattress. Special Value **$13.25**

All Steel Couch and Green Covered Mattress, attractively furnished in Oxydise, size 2 ft. 4 in. by 6 ft., at **$10.50**

All Steel Crib, oxydise finish fabric, Twisted Link Springs, all Cotton Sanitary Mattress, at **$6.65**

Glass Tumblers, per doz,	49c
3 Writing Tablets, small size	25c
2 ,, large size	25c
Pocket Memorandum Books	10c
Ladies Tea and Sewing Aprons	25c
Ladies Allover Aprons	75c
Glass Jelly Moulders, ass'd shapes	5c
Glass Custards, 3 for	25c
1 doz, spools Clark's Thread	45c
25c Hose (sizes 6 to 10) 2 pairs	29c
35c, 40c, and 45c Children's Fancy Hose	25c
25c Ladies Tan Cotton Hose, 2 fr	35c

BOOTS AND SHOES

Infants and Children's Shoes,	50c up
$2.00 Little Girl's Shoes	$1.49
$2.50 and $2.75 Youths' Boots	1.99
$3.00 Boys' Boots	2.49
$2.50 Ladies Dress Shoes	1.99
$3 & $3.50 Ladies Dress Shoes	2.49
$4 & $4.50 ,,	2.99
$3.50 Men's Working Boots	2.49
$4.50 ,,	3.49
$4.50 to $5.50 Men's Oxfords	2.99
Mohair Shoe Laces, per doz.	10c

FRESH FRUITS of all kinds at less than wholesale prices. We buy our fruit direct and save you the middleman's profit

At the funeral of Sister Lorna Ferris, a Red Cross nurse who died of Enteric fever in Serbia, the service was conducted in the cathedral at Kragujevatz by an English chaplain. This is said to be the first time that a service has been held in any Orthodox Greek Church according to the rites of the Church of England.

The British Red Cross is conducting a school for soldiers who have lost their sight in the war. The subjects taught are Braille reading, writing and typewriting, carpentry, boot repairing and basket making, massage and telephone operating, as well as poultry farming and market gardening. The average duration of training is six months and an effort will be made to give the blind soldiers a good start in life.

The Canadian Red Cross is considering plans for a similar work in Canada.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Secure Prompt Returns through Union Bank of Canada Drafts

When you ship your fruits, grain, livestock or any other produce, ensure prompt payment by putting through a **Union Bank of Canada** Draft on the Consignee. This is the business-like way, and will save you delayed payments and sometimes loss. The cost is trifling—see the Manager about it.

STRATHMORE BRANCH—J. L. Van Tighem, Manager
LANGDON BRANCH—A. P. Hughes, Acting Manager

Read the Ads. and Save Money

Miscellaneous Advertisements

Horses and Cattle lost and found, for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for sale and wanted; Land to sell, rent, or buy, and any other of a similiar nature will get quick result by being published under this head rig. Under the provisions of the Alberta Estray Law, every estray animal taken up must be advertised in the nearest local paper, and also in the Alberta Gazette and notice sent to the Recorder of Brands, Medicine Hat.
Charges: Minimum rates—one insertion 25c, each additional insertion 25c. Advertisements over 30 words 2c per word first insertion, 1c per word every additional insertion.

WANTED, tenders for concrete foundation to be put under Hervey School. All tenders to be in the hands of sec'y by the 30th, September. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted—Address Mrs Toulin, sec'y Hervey S.D. Strathmore. 15-9-3

FOR SALE,—100 Pure-bred Pullets hatched in May, good laying strain. One six hole Cook Stove in good condition, Three Bedsteads and Mattresses—Apply A. Sykes, Strathmore. 8-9-tfu

FOR SALE, some Good Work Horses Also some Fine Driverss. Prices reasonable.—Apply G. Van Oerle, Strathmore 15-9-p

PIANO WANTED to rent for fall and winter;—Apply at once to Standard Office tfu

$15 REWARD will be paid by the undersigned for the recovery of 3 Horses; 1 Bay Clyde Mare branded 75 on left shoulder, 1 Roan Gelding branded AP (joined) on right thigh, 1 Grey Gelding branded AP (joined) on right thigh.—A. J. Pomroy, Rockyford, Alberta 8 9 p

ESTRAY, on the farm of Mrs D. J. Dyson, Tudor, one Black Cow, branded on right rib E Y Label on left ear stamped W. C. Hardy 26 s p

6% MONEY TO LOAN
We have been appointed Financial Correspondents for an Eastern Company which makes loans on farms and city property at 6 per cent interest with only 2 per cent brokerage fee. Liberal Options. When writing us state value of your property and amount of loan desired.
Address: Finance Agency, 506 McArthur Blk., Winnipeg, Man.

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(Next Hub Pool Room)
The best in the West
R. H. ANDERSON, Prop.

Telephone R102 P.O. Box 171

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STRATHMORE
MILK & CREAM IN BOTTLES
On Sale at the Strathmore Bakery
J. BOLTON

CONTENTMENT
Don't worry about your work. Do all you can. Let the rest go. Smile all the time, and come in to eat our famous 30c Dinner, and you've got it
ICE CREAM ON SALE
THE CLUB CAFE

PLASTERING & CONCRETE
And All Kinds of Stone and Brickwork
J. C. REED
Estimates Cheerfully Furnished

KING EDWARD LIVERY, FEED, AND SALE STABLES

GOOD HORSES
Reliable Rigs
Steady Drivers
DRAYING AND DELIVERY ORDERS Promptly Attended To
Horses for Sale
W. F. ANDERSON, Proprietor

STRATHMORE STANDARD and MONTREAL WEEKLY HERALD & STAR
One Year for $1.85

BOLES' LIVERY, FEED & SALE STABLES
Proprietors: Buckingham Bros.
Good Horses and Rigs for Hire
Also
FIRST CLASS AUTOMOBILE SERVICE
AND GARAGE IN CONNECTION
Draying Orders promptly attended to
Rates Reasonable Horses for Sale
Phone 4 Strathmore

STRATHMORE LODGE, No. 53 A.F. & A.M., G.R.A.
Regular Meetings First Monday on or before Full Moon.
Visiting Brethren cordially invited
J. A. MACDONALD, W.M.
H. Wood, Secretary.

STRATHMORE LODGE, No. 70
Meets every Thursday evening at 8 p.m. in Masonic Hall, Strathmore. Visiting brethren cordially invited
Thos. Connell Geo. H. Anderson
N.G. Recording Secy.

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Barrister
Solicitor
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Office Ring Edward Block,
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Arrangements can be made with Jos Van Tighem, Union Bank, Strathmore, or myself at High River

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CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES
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and surrounding district
A splendid opportunity for the right man to do big business.
Our list of the season 1915-1916 embraces best list of hardy varieties recommended by the Western Experimental Stations.
We offer exclusive territory. Handsome free outfit. Highest commissions. Write for Terms.
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